

JPRS-SSA-87-081  
14 SEPTEMBER 1987



FOREIGN  
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SERVICE

# ***JPRS Report***

## **Africa (Sub-Saharan)**

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14

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## AFRICA (SUB-SAHARA)

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BRIEFS

ARAB AID TOPS \$4.3 BILLION--African countries have received loans amounting to \$4,389.8 million from Arab development institutions since last year. This does not include Arab bilateral aid and contributions to various international organisations, the institutions said in Khartoum last week. The Arab national and regional development institutions said they had contributed some \$380 million to the building of the Tiama and Manantali dams over the River Niger. A source said the amount was about 60 per cent of the cost of the scheme's first phase. The meeting, which is held twice a year, also dealt with the possible Arab co-financing of the second phase of the Senegal River Development Organisation project. The scheme comprises irrigation and agricultural works, rural development, power generation and river navigation. Nine out of 10 members of institutions in the Arab group attended the meetings. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Jul 87 p 5] /13046

CSO: 3400/0262

COMMENTARY CLAIMS SITUATION DEMANDS EFFORTS FOR PEACE

MB081442 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Aug 87

[JORNAL DE ANGOLA commentary: "Historic Responsibilities," by Graca Campos; from the "For the Record" program)

[Text] In southern Africa's present situation, the historic responsibilities of the men and forces in the position to influence events are especially great. It is no exaggeration to state that the risk of a conflict of catastrophic consequences for all southern African people has never been greater.

Growing South African aggression and its dramatic effects on Africa are factors which increase daily the possibility of generalized conflict, whether it be through Pretoria's despair or through the weariness of its victims. The prospect of increased destabilization by Pretoria is part of the racist generals' plan. Not only will this increase the risks of conflict, but it will also have the dangerous effect of providing the white South African community with the false impression that it is far from the theater of war Pretoria's generals believe that destabilization of independent countries in southern Africa if a strategy of advanced defense whereby war is exported to other countries while South Africa remains calm.

Although the people who are the targets of South African aggressiveness are increasingly aware of it, it is nonetheless true that passivity and fear in the face of the enormous threat posed by apartheid still prevail over tendencies of active involvement for the sake of peace. Within this context, the new proposal outlined by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the last SADCC summit in Lusaka concerning the political resolution of southern Africa's conflict must be regarded as a very important effort to find a way out of this vicious cycle, in which the political petulance of South Africa and its main Western ally has played a crucial role.

Irrespective of ideological beliefs, all men and women who are aware of the dangers confronting the region cannot remain indifferent to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' profound understanding of historic responsibility.

The outlines of his proposal bring great flexibility as well as concrete, immediate, and irrefutable approach to the issue of a negotiated resolution of the conflict, which Pretoria's generals have consistently tried to bring to a dead end.

The Angolan initiative does not, however, exhaust all paths leading to the creation and consolidation of peace, easing of tension, and regional stability. South Africa's apartheid system and the conflict it generates are realities which continue to thwart peace in southern Africa. Furthermore, they are negative factors which contribute toward continued killings and hunger. This is the dramatic stage on which all southern African people find themselves. Thus, it is not wise that anyone should remain indifferent to his historic responsibilities or, worse still, deny them.

This is an issue which all regional political forces must place above other considerations or interests. Neither traditional alliances nor new political and economic accords should prevail over mankind's greatest principles -- peace and development.

/12624  
CSO: 3400/242

LUANDA PRESSURED TO RECONSIDER AID TO SWAPO

Lisbon AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL in Portuguese 19 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] Angola has been subjected to some discreet suggestions from Western countries that it reconsider its support for Sam Nujoma, while at the same time promoting his replacement as head of SWAPO by another person with "a better image and acceptance."

Actually, it was this pressure that prompted Luanda to confer an award on Sam Nujoma a few months ago, also giving the ceremony enormous publicity. It is not known whether this was a consolation prize, in view of his possible removal, or whether it was a means of intensifying the support for Nujoma even more.

Angola's decision-making capacity in any process aimed at making changes in the SWAPO leadership cannot, however, be exercised without approval from the USSR; and Moscow's reaction in this matter is not known, although Nujoma does not enjoy its sympathy.

In private, the Angolan officials are also making harsh criticism of Nujoma and his leadership style. They are of the opinion that the limited effectiveness of SWAPO's political and military action falls far short of the abundant support that it is receiving (concerning SWAPO and Angola, see AC, No 18, p 10).

An operation intended to make SWAPO's international image more moderate, through the appearance of a more credible leader, is a temptation that has been ill-concealed by the Angolan authorities.

2909  
CSO: 3442/258

COMMENTARY PRAISES NONALIGNED FIGHT AGAINST APARTHEID

MB180953 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 17 Aug 87

[ANGOP Commentary: "Nonaligned Countries To Reinforce the Fight Against Apartheid"; from the "For the Record" company]

[Text] Due to its policy and the very face of its existence, the racist apartheid regime in South Africa contradicts the principles, objectives, and tasks of nonalignment, especially now that the Nonaligned countries support the creation of a general international security system without losing sight of the socio-economic problems and affirmation of true human rights. However, it will not be possible for this system of survival and prosperity for mankind to succeed as long as there are explosive hotbeds of tension, violence, and hate in the world, such as the racist Pretoria regime.

The political declaration of the Harare conference pointed out that the white minority regime's policy of genocide, aggression, and terrorism outside its borders is part and parcel of the apartheid system, which seriously threatens peace and security in southern Africa as well as in the rest of the world. The conference took practical steps in the fight against the inhuman system of apartheid especially by creating the fund for resistance to aggression, colonialism and apartheid. The purpose of the Africa Fund is to provide material assistance to the Frontline States as well as the liberation movements in the region, such as the ANC and SWAPO. An intercontinental committee established the Africa Fund, with India as its chairman, Zambia, its vice-chairman, Algeria, Argentina, Zimbabwe, Congo, Nigeria, Peru, and Yugoslavia. This is a concrete example of a principal task of the movement. It proves that the Nonaligned countries are determined to carry out collective efforts to end the hideous apartheid system.

In this regard, Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's prime minister and current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, recently stated that the Harara summit had approved a truly vital program by creating the Africa Fund. Governments of many countries, including the Soviet Union, have already contributed toward the development of this fund by giving important financial aid.

The other policy against apartheid and racism seeks to increase the pressure on those who favor and support the racist regime, thus blocking universal sanctions against Pretoria. The participants at the Harare summit demanded a political declaration from the United States and Great Britain to stop cooperation with the racist Pretoria regime and to stop abusing their right of veto, thereby thwarting the efforts of the UN Security Council. Their position is one of blatant opposition to the desire of the majority of the states and peoples of the world.

In this context, the struggle against racism and apartheid becomes one of the most important tasks of the Nonaligned countries, which understand the need for a new political approach to the resolution of current, pressing problems. One of the guidelines of this policy is to work toward an improved international situation, thereby renouncing the theory of equal responsibility by the East and the West on increasing world tension [sentence as heard].

The movement's member countries are becoming increasingly aware that the forces which support Pretoria are also promoting the arms race and pushing the planet toward war. They are also the biggest obstacle to the development of so-called Third World countries.

The Nonaligned Movement will still have many difficulties in their fight against racism and apartheid. The situation in South Africa, after the whites-only May election, became more complicated. Pretoria has hardened its racist policy. However, we should not be pessimistic. With the strengthening of unity among Nonaligned countries, the southern African peoples, Namibia and all the progressive forces in the struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid will be defeated. The peoples of Namibia and South Africa will win.

/12624  
CSO: 3400/242

UNITA CALLS CLEMENCY POLICY 'SHEER RHETORIC'

MB141655 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 1500 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Station commentary: "The Clemency Policy is a Deadly Bait"]

[Text] In the wake of defeats and failures at all national levels and in the diplomatic field, the chieftains of the MPLA-Labor Party led by Eduardo dos Santos, Moscow's faithful agent, are now desperately campaigning for a false, so-called clemency policy, throughout Angola.

All attentive observers of Angola's political situation know that all propaganda surrounding this so-called clemency policy of the minority and illegal MPLA regime is sheer rhetoric and facile theory. The public execution of Angolan patriots is freshly and sadly imprinted on our memory. They were the victims of intimidation and terror, in line with most degrading traditions of political repression and intolerance by the executioners in the service of the Soviet Union and Cuba.

Hundreds of Angolan patriots, whose crime it was to desire a free fatherland, died under the murderous bullets of the MPLA's firing squads. Thousands upon thousands of Angolan patriots were massacred in the dungeons of the notorious [words indistinct]. Agostinho Neto, the late chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party, said loud and clear in Lobito in 1977 that UNITA was dead and that in time only small nomadic groups would remain, which would ultimately disappear.

However, facts are obstinate and history is hard on those who make poor calculations. Twelve years after the invasion and occupation of Angola by Soviets and Cubans UNITA enjoys the support of people at all levels throughout Angola. It is enough to look at the size of UNITA's completely liberated territory and at its political and military influence throughout Angola, including those provinces which were once regarded as traditional MPLA areas by self-proclaimed specialists on Angola.

Today, UNITA has political and administrative control over approximately 4 million people out of a total of 7 million Angolans. In that part of Angolan territory that has been liberated from Soviet and Cuban occupation, millions of Angolans are already enjoying true independence and its most

precious asset, freedom. This is in line with legitimate and most profound aspirations of the Angolan people.

Political and administrative institutions, schooling, health and agricultural centers, as well as other (?social bodies) are flourishing, and the free people of Angola feel proud about this work by Angolans for Angolans. In those areas which are still occupied by the Soviet and Cuban enemies, Angola has been transformed into a vast graveyard where people are physically and spiritually destroyed daily.

Unable to pursue a national and international policy that meets with the basic needs of the Angolan people, the (?chieftains) of Luanda have plunged the country into chaos [words indistinct] political and military [words indistinct]. Hundreds upon hundreds of people, as well as soldiers of the MPLA, have been turning themselves in to UNITA. They are fleeing from the Soviet and Cuban repression machine and its lackey forces. It is thus not surprising that, in their death throes, the MPLA chieftains should switch tactics from the loud public proclamations which recently were (?the order of the day). [Words indistinct] prompt execution.

Comrade President General Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi has taught us, and we quote: Nobody can stifle the will of the people forever, unquote. [Words indistinct] of the Soviet Union and Cuba, as cannon fodder, has failed. The solution of the firing squad does not scare [passage indistinct].

/12624  
CSO: 3400/242

MPLA, UNITA DISPUTE LOYALTY OF HOLDEN ROBERTO

Lisbon AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL in Portuguese 19 Jul 87 p 8

[Text] The leader of the former FNLA [Angolan National Liberation Front], Holden Roberto, has been the target of MPLA and UNITA initiatives aimed at gaining his support. Kept in complete secrecy up until now, this is the most recent episode in the underground struggle that MPLA and UNITA are engaging in to win influence and backing, specifically, among persons prominent in the Angolan community abroad.

Holden Roberto, currently 64 years of age, has been living in Paris (Nanterre) since 1977. During that year, as a counterpart to the conclusion of the Luanda government's support for Gen Natanael Mbumba's Katanga separatists, the president of Zaire was forced to ban FNLA's activities in his country, and to find refuge for Holden Roberto in France.

Linked by a long-standing personal friendship, Holden and Mobutu have nevertheless maintained regular contacts during recent years. A subsidy from Zaire is included among the benefits that he has for living in Paris (his living standard is good). During the most recent of his frequent trips to the United States, Holden met with the Zairian foreign minister, Nguza Karl I Bond.

In talks with members of groups close to him, Holden Roberto has given no signs of willingness to allow himself to be enticed by either MPLA or UNITA. But, for the present, UNITA has an advantage: While it accepted an invitation to meet briefly with Jonas Savimbi, it refused to receive Venancio de Moura, the Angolan vice minister of external relations, who sought it out in Paris during June.

However, the Luanda government is still having some good fortune in attracting former FNLA leaders. The most recent example was that of former Comdr Pedro Afamado, who has taken refuge in Zaire during the past few years. But, at the same time, Luanda's attempts to win over UNITA cadres, even those who are currently less active, continue to fail.

After an operation aimed at "recovering" former UNITA leader Jose N'Dele in 1986 failed (see AC, No 9, p 11), attempts were more recently made to win over UNITA's former agent in Lisbon, Paulo Chipilica. The Angolan counterintelligence chief, Silva Neto, was even involved in those attempts.

Two weeks ago, a bulletin with anti-Savimbi content circulated among restricted circles in Europe, the publishers of which were identified as UNITA-D (Democratic). There is reason to suspect that this was an intelligence counter-measure, aimed at giving the impression of the presence of divisions in UNITA. Spanish words are used in the text ("una," instead of "uma") or else terms that are uncommon in Portuguese (such as "suspeitos," instead of "suspeito").

The so-called "field activities" of the Luanda government abroad are intended to attract support and sympathy. They are carried out by agents of influence, who have recently suffered from a lack of backing (blamed on the economic difficulties confronting the MPLA regime).

2909  
CSO: 3442/258

PORtUGUESE PRISONER IN LUANDA DESCRIBES ORDEAL

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 16 Jun 87 pp 10-11

[Interview with Americo Pires Afonso by Jose Leite; date and place not given]

[Text] The foreign affairs ministers of the five "palopes," the term now applied to the African countries which were formerly Portuguese overseas provinces, traveled to Lisbon. They came, as was made known, in some cases with a certain insolence, to ask for new Portuguese aid for the Marxist regimes in Angola and Mozambique, and with a sick and absurd insistence, "to demand" that no reports be published in our country about the anticommunist movements opposing the governments in Luanda and Maputo, specifically the UNITA and the RENAMO.

It is clear here that the only real interlocutors in these delegations from the "palopes" are Joaquim Chissano and Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and that the presence of the ministers from Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Sao Tome is only window dressing.

The visitors have been heard with unbelievable patience by the so-called public authorities, in this instance those in the Presidency of the Republic and the cabinet, who will claim that they are proceeding in this way with the best of intentions, because the regimes in office in the "palopes" are "legitimate" governments, because it is necessary to safeguard future relations between Portugal and the Portuguese-speaking countries, and because these countries are bound to us by very special mutual bonds which it is important to preserve--the usual arguments.

While these things are true in principle, the way in which they are being interpreted is wrong. How can the FRELIMO or the MPLA hope that we will believe in their desire to move closer to the West if they continue to play the game of the Soviet imperialists? How can they hope that we will recommend them to the United States when to date, despite all of the surface reforms, all of the human rights violations, justifying the description of the leaders of the FRELIMO and the MPLA as war criminals and the demand that they be tried as such, are still to be seen to such an extent in both Mozambique and Angola?

Not a few of the victims of these violations of the rights of man are Portuguese citizens, and yet the government in Lisbon has not awakened from

the sleepy indifference to which it has condemned them. The statements by Americo Pires Afonso which the reader will see below constitute yet further impressive testimony in this connection.

We still have hope, although not very keen, that during the hearings they gave the five visitors, our chief of state, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs countered the deceitful requirements with the demand dictated by the most basic sense of national dignity and even humanitarianism--that the FRELIMO and MPLA put an end once and for all to the abominable practices in which their secret police forces are engaging.

"There are Portuguese citizens who have been given heavy sentences for involvement in the Kamanga affair but have subsequently been released on bail on condition that they work as informers for the Angolan secret police in Portugal." This statement was made by a Portuguese citizen who escaped from the Angolan "gulag," Americo Pires Afonso. Thirty-nine years of age, he is a former parachute trooper in the Portuguese Army who arrived in Portugal about a month ago.

His body bears the scars of the attacks of which he was the victim in the dungeons of the Angolan Security Policy (the notorious DENOI). He is disturbed by the alienation to which the Portuguese citizens in Angola have been condemned by the authorities in their own country. One of his goals now is to denounce to the international courts the violations of human rights being practiced in the People's Republic of Angola.

He sought out our newspaper because, as he told us, "There is still a certain segment of the Portuguese press which is afraid to publish the full truth about what is happening in the prisons in Luanda."

"The Lusa agency itself turned me down, because they said that I was not news there," he noted ironically.

#### KGB Interrogations

He was arrested by the Angolan Judicial Police on 13 March 1983 and was held for 42 days, first in the State Security Prison (formerly DISA), then in the Sao Paulo jail in Luanda, and at the Sao Nicolau Reeducation Camp (he says it is a concentration camp). The charge against him was that he had paid in dollars when buying a car. The very day he was taken to the Judicial Police prison, he was joined by his brother Alcides, since in the apartment where they both lived, "diamonds," which later proved to be imitations, had been found.

Americo Afonso told us the following:

"They contrived false evidence to implicate us in the Kamanga case, in which 124 Portuguese and Angolan citizens (including some high-ranking officers in the MPLA) were accused of trafficking in currency and diamonds. However, this trial served other purposes. The more radical faction in the MPLA wanted to bring about a discreet coup d'etat, eliminating other elements farther to the right. They even tried to involve President Jose Eduardo dos Santos himself,

by forcing a Portuguese citizen, Fernando Oliveira (who was a personal friend of the president's wife) to confess that Eduardo dos Santos had appropriated a vehicle from the Presidency of the Republic for a sale in dollars. The president had to send a denial to the court."

"In this effort to effect a political purge, the Portuguese citizens served marvelously as scapegoats. The officer who pursued the investigation in my case told me that he would have to choose. Either he could regard me as guilty of trafficking in diamonds, or he could charge me with being a CIA agent. I preferred the former, because at least for that I would not be shot. Later, when they discovered that I had done my military service in Angola in the special troops, yet another myrmidon of the MPLA added more fuel to the fire. 'You fought against our people, and you will not be pardoned.'"

And he was not forgiven. Americo Pires Afonso had an opportunity earlier to describe in great detail to another newspaper, the morning CORREIO DA MANHA, the barbarous ways in which he was attacked and tortured with battery cables and rubber hoses. He showed us the scars on his body and recounted, with emotion, the moments of anguish he experienced during his interrogation.

"KGB agents always directed these interrogations, telling the DISA personnel how to force the prisoners to talk. They called them their 'advisers'."

And Americo Afonso went on with his account.

"The questioning was done at the Security Police jail located on the Catete road. We called it Cahama, for there are cells there where prisoners have been locked up for months on end (or even years), forgotten by everyone. Did you know that one can be arrested in Angola without any apparent reason, following a denunciation by someone who hates us? Did you know that in these jails (of both the Judicial Police and the Security Police), the prisoners' meals are often not delivered because the jailers are drunk on "cape-rote" (a kind of strong liquor)? Did you know that in these prisons I saw children of 13 and 14 shackled and being beaten?"

#### Convicted for National Pride

As he described the days of terror he experienced in the prisons in Luanda and Sao Nicolau, tears came to his eyes, and his voice was choked with emotion as he told of the martyrdom experienced by some of his comrades in prison.

He told us about Carlos Augusto Fragata, whose death sentence was to be commuted by President Eduardo dos Santos.

"Fragata had a thin body, but it was like steel. For several months he was kept blindfolded in the underground security facilities. As he was charged with being a CIA agent, they wrapped his head in an American flag for 15 days. And a curious thing--before being arrested, Fragata had rendered the MPLA great service. It was he who seized the English mercenaries fighting alongside the UNITA. He was arrested because of a matter involving women. This was one of those denunciations I spoke of a few moments ago, which are very common in Angola."

He also recalled the dramatic death of Portuguese businessman Ferobilha Guedes, who was a diabetic patient and entitled to a special diet, which the police denied him. He died in the hospital in Luanda. ("First Lieutenant Vale said that he was a Portuguese landowner in Angola, and that for this reason he should be eliminated," Americo Afonso related.) Our interlocutor also recalled the case of a UNITA soldier he found weeping in the hospital because they had cut off his testicles. He recounted the story of Carlos Enfermeiro, a Portuguese cooperative worker from the Diamang, whom they tortured until he lost consciousness by squeezing his fingers in iron tubes.

He also told of the arbitrary methods used by the Revolutionary Court in conducting the trial of the 124 individuals charged in the Kamanga case--this was a court over which Judge Adolfo Joao Pedro, who had only a fourth-grade education, presided.

Americo Afonso told us that some of the sentences "would make you cry out to heaven. What was needed was to convict, convict whatever the cost. There was a prisoner named Cheta, an native Angolan who had become a naturalized Portuguese citizen, and against whom there was no evidence at all of involvement in this case. However, he was sentenced to 9 years in prison because he told one of the judges that he was very proud to be a Portuguese citizen."

#### The Collaborators in the DISA

Although some of those who were investigators in the Kamanga case had already been removed by May 1984 (the majority of them are now in prison in Catete, serving just sentences for the torture and theft of the property of some of the prisoners), there are still 19 Portuguese citizens in Angolan prisons, almost all of them serving long sentences.

"Some of these persons have now been released on parole in exchange for some favors rendered to the Secret Police in Portugal or for actions benefiting the Angolan government, such as interviews given to some Portuguese mass media agencies," our interlocutor told us.

And he described his own case as an example.

"When I was paroled, it was on condition that I provide information on the movements in Portugal of certain individuals suspected of belonging to the UNITA or to groups opposing the government of Eduardo dos Santos. Obviously I agreed to this request initially, because what I wanted was to get out of the prison hell as soon as possible."

According to our interlocutor, there are those who lack this desire. Another individual charged in the same case, Amilcar Dias, who was sentenced to 15 years and 6 months in prison, made statements to the weekly EXPRESSO to the effect that he had freedom of movement and that for all practical purposes he led a normal life.

"Now he makes no complaint against the Angolan government. He has already forgotten what he told me in jail--that when he got out he would take up arms

and go to fight against the MPLA. He is a man who is working with the secret police. It is no accident that he has been seen in fine restaurants in Lisbon in the company of these people. Moreover, the secret police agents move about freely in Portugal, representing themselves as diplomats. Do I have proof of this? Indeed, there are officers I encountered in the prisons in Luanda whom I have now seen here in Portugal, claiming to be diplomats at the Angolan Embassy."

#### Forgotten Citizens

The final statement by Americo Pires Afonso again expressed disgust, and the rebellion of a man against the regime to which the events of 25 April led our country.

"It is not even worth describing the miserable actions of certain banking institutions which supplied the Revolutionary Court which tried us with information on our bank accounts, much less the hypocritical attitude of a certain sector of the press affiliated with the Communist Party, which wanted our heads and even went so far as to demand that Fragata be shot. What surprised me most was the role played by our embassy in Luanda. It ignored us, pure and simple. During the 3 1/2 years I was in prison, I was only visited by the consul and vice consul twice. Our embassy in Angola is a cell of the Communist Party. Governments change but the officials always remain the same."

"When I got out of prison, I asked for an interview with our ambassador, because I had a message from the Portuguese prisoners to deliver to him. He would not see me, claiming that his schedule was crowded."

"When the fate of the Portuguese citizens in Angola is at issue, the government does nothing, and gives the impression that it is bowing to the interests of the Angolans. This subservient position could even do it harm if the MPLA (as everything suggests it will) should suffer serious reverses in its struggle against the UNITA."

This is the testimony of Americo Pires Afonso, a Portuguese citizen who fled the terror of the prisons of the Angolan Secret Police and who now has a single objective--to inform the world about what is happening there in terms of the defense of human rights. A difficult but necessary undertaking.

#### Proof of the DISA Methods

In a statement sent to the Angolan minister of interior on 23 July 1986, Alcides Pires Afonso, the brother of the man we interviewed, told of the barbarous ways in which both were victimized by the agents of the political police of the MPLA. The following are some of the more important parts of this document, which merits study.

"When I entered my house, Inspector Finda was crouching behind the door, pistol in hand. As soon as I was inside I was attacked. He pushed his pistol into my back, insulted me and ordered me to go to my bedroom. There I saw my brother, Brigade Chief Mario Antonio and Agent Cerigado.

"The inspector, who followed me in, slammed the door of my room, while at the same time I was attacked by Brigade Chief Mario Antonio and Agent Cerigado. The latter used martial arts techniques, striking me hard in the chest so that for a few moments I could hardly breathe. For a time the room in which I had slept until then, in which the three were inflicting a drubbing on me and my brother, seemed more like a boxing ring than a bedroom.

"I would also inform Your Excellency that the undersigned wears magnifying glasses, but this handicap was not respected either, for as I was beaten, the glasses flew from my face. The lenses went one way and the frame another.

"At a given point, the inspector said 'Enough,' the beating ceased, and he seized a little plastic sack, which he raised above his head and said: 'So you don't have any dollars here! But you have this! Do you know what this is? These are diamonds!'

"Faced with this, I responded that they did not belong to me, and that I was the victim of a trap laid by someone. Then my brother said that it was Inspector Finda who put the sack there, whereupon he was immediately attacked by the inspector.

"We went from there to the inspector's office, where we were physically forced to sign a statement in which the inspector said that the diamonds had come from my house.

"From there we were taken to the cells, with my brother remaining handcuffed. We were put in separate cells, but later I learned from other prisoners that my brother was tortured in the cell where he was put, and that he was left shackled with his hands beneath his right leg during the night. I had an opportunity to see him later, and his wrists and the place where the handcuffs rubbed were inflamed.

"One day we were summoned to the office of the inspector for questioning. My brother was still manacled in this uncomfortable position, with his hands beneath his right leg all that time, and from there he was taken to his cell in my presence.

"I must say that the distance to be covered, in that position, is rather long. From Finda's office on the third floor, he descended all those steps, went out the main entrance to the building and around it to where the cells were located. There he was forced to climb yet another floor to his cell. Before he could reach there, my brother became unable to proceed, but was forced forward with kicks and blows on the side, that is at his back.

"It is with sadness that I remember that after he had already reached the back of the building, the porch, in fact, my brother raised his head a little and said: "I cannot stand any more, I am going to fall." Seeing my brother thus and being unable to do anything, I begged Brigade Leader Mario Antonio to remove my brother's handcuffs. His response was: "He won't be able to get there on his knees," and then he summoned two men to lift him from his crawling position. But they did not, and my brother struggled on to his cell.

".... Minister, how is it possible that the inspector said he found the alleged stones in a drawer in my room which he himself had searched in my presence, and when the first search turned up nothing, later said that they were found in my absence?"

Without a doubt this is a document which makes clear the arbitrary methods and the trickery used by the appalling political police of the MPLA in trying to bring charges against the opponents of its regime of terror.

5157  
CSO: 3442/221

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH FRANCE DOWN--During the past few months, the trade between Angola and France has undergone a precipitous decline, with the business volume (French exports in particular) dropping to less than half the figures achieved in 1985. This phenomenon is due to the economic difficulties that Angola has been experiencing, owing to the decline in oil prices, and furthermore, the reduction in credit from COFACE [French Foreign Trade Insurance Company], a French institution associated with cooperation, brought on by a stoppage in payments on Angola's debt. Last year, for the purpose of mitigating these difficulties, ELF [Gasoline and Lubrication Company of France] made an advance payment to Angola of \$100 million on the royalties for international marketing of the petroleum product extracted by the company in the Angolan off-shore area. The one suffering from the decline that has occurred in the trade between the two countries is EURACI, a mixed French-Angolan company operating particularly on the consumer goods market. The Angolan share of this company is held by IMPORTANG [Angola Import Bureau]. [Text] [Lisbon AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL in Portuguese 19 Jul 87 p 3] 2909

UNITA DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY--UNITA has decided to reinforce its political and diplomatic activity abroad, paying particular heed to the United States and Portugal. The decision was made at a meeting of the organization's Central Committee, which convened for 2 days in Jamba at the end of July. This effort in the political and diplomatic areas will be carried out based on proposals submitted to the CC by Jonas Savimbi and UNITA's representatives abroad (in Portugal, France, and Germany). The representative in France, Armindo Lucas Gato, was promoted to brigadier. One of the aforementioned proposals calls for an intensification of UNITA's contacts with MPLA dissidents, especially those from the former "Active Revolt" faction, as well as cadres who have left the country during the past few years. Greater attention will also be paid to information. The Central Committee considered such action to be a factor to multiply the effort being made in the military area. An analysis submitted to the CC describes the current military situation in Angola as favorable to UNITA in many respects. [Text] [Lisbon AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL in Portuguese 19 Jul 87 p 4] 2909

ACTIVITIES OF CUBAN 'CIVILIANS'--Among the forces that drove UNITA from Sumbe (formerly Novo Redondo) a few hours after the rebels had entered the town, on 25 March 1984, there were nearly 100 Cuban "civilian cooperants," most of them teachers and civil construction workers. In view of the emergency situation created by the entry of the UNITA forces into the town, after they had seized

the airport and blockaded the road to Luanda, the Cuban cooperants quickly reconverted and, wearing uniforms and armed, joined the TGFA [Angolan Border Guard Troops] and security forces which were stationed at the lighthouse with the governor. This ambivalence on the part of the Cuban civilian cooperants, of which other instances are known, is further evidence that the nearly 6,000 "non-military" Cubans in Angola can be readily mobilized for military purposes. Another revealing detail: The commander of the Seventh Military Regiment, an Angolan lieutenant colonel, was prevented by a Soviet advisor from continuing an interview that he was holding with reporters from ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] and radio concerning the Sumbe attack, in his quarters set up on a former estate in Waku-Kungo (previously Cela). Shortly after the start of the interview, which was attended by an official from MPLA's Ideological Department, the Soviet advisor, giving peremptory signals, ordered it stopped. The Angolan officer obeyed. [Text] [Lisbon AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL in Portuguese 19 Jul 87 p 4] 2909

BIE BLACK MARKETEERING GROWING--Jamba--Provisional Capital of Liberated Angola [no date as received] -- The closure of industries which employed thousands of workers in Angola's Cuito town in Bie Province has drastically reduced the number of workers and has dragged hundreds into the ranks of black marketeers. Contacts visiting Jamba say that the towns once busy industries such as Sibelda, manufacturers of cooking oil; EFA, cereal milling company; Avicuca poultry company; and several brickmaking companies have stopped functioning. Serious economic difficulties have hit the remaining few government and municipal workers mainly teachers, medical staff, judiciary, administration and civil engineering employees whose average monthly income is in the range of K5,000 (MPLA currency) which is enough for a single person to live on for a month. A former grader operator employed by civil engineering department in Juito Artur Sapalo, abandoned his job to join the more lucrative black marketeering. Sapalo says he used to receive K5,000 per month and says it was extremely insufficient for him. Sapalo has now left the town to live in UNITA controlled area. [Text] [(Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0605 GMT 8 Aug 87 MB] /12624

FAPLA SUCCESSES IN LUNDA NORTE--Offensives carried out by our forces in Lunda Norte province's Cuilo and Cambulo districts resulted in the destruction of the 33d Battalion's command post, where our forces killed 17 puppets, including the notorious Major (Ernesto Quimuenho Ciao-ciao), and captured an enormous quantity of materiel and documents, including a [word indistinct] radio (?system) of Western origin. Demonstrating their combat preparedness, our forces thwarted an attempted attack on the mine and bridge of Catoca and annihilated 14 bandits, wounding many others. They also captured an assortment of weapons, rockets, land mines, and ammunition abandoned by the enemy as it fled in disarray. Continuing their clean-up operations, our glorious FAPLA forces also inflicted great losses on the enemy as it tried to sabotage the communes of (Cambanguissa) and (Puege) in Cuilo and Cambulo districts, respectively. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Aug 87 MB] /12624

FOOD SHORTAGES NOTED IN NORTHEAST--Jamba, Provisional Capital of Liberated Angola, 7 Aug--The deteriorating security situation around Xamuteba out-post in the north-eastern Angolan province of Luanda has forced schools in the area to close because teachers there have all fled. Information reaching KUP from the area says that the teachers have been forced to abandon the area following

frequent UNITA attacks on MPLA army positions there which has led to the infrequent supply of goods. It is meanwhile reported from the same area that two traditional chiefs--Chiefs Musamba and Kalandula--were recently severely beaten up by MPLA soldiers who accused them of supporting UNITA forces in the area. The incident occurred when the two chiefs told the soldiers who had been resident in their respective areas for almost a month, that they could no longer give them food because they (the MPLA soldiers) had exhausted all the villagers' food supplies during their stay. [Text] (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 7 Aug 87 MB] /12624

CSO: 3400/242

CAMEROON

BRIEFS

FRENCH CENTRAL FUND LOAN--A loan agreement worth over 5,000 million CFA francs was signed this afternoon between Cameroon's Minister of Planning and Regional Development [title as heard] Sadou Hayatou and authorities of the French Central Fund for Economic Cooperation. The money will serve for the extension of 14 telephone exchanges or exchange centers in the country, the procurement of laboratory equipment, and the financing of agriculture in the country. [Text] [Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 Aug 87 AB] /12624

CSO: 3400/277

BRIEFS

JAPANESE GRANT AID PACKAGE--Kenya will benefit from Japanese aid of about US dollars 500 million in an emergency package Japan has extended to Africa and a number of least developed countries. The Japanese Ambassador to Kenya, Mr Takashi Sengoku, said the aid package would span a period of three years agreed upon by his government in May. Mr Sengoku said this yesterday when he called on the Ministry for Planning and National Development, Mr Andrew Omanga, in his office. The envoy said Kenya was the largest recipient of Japanese aid in Africa, South of Sahara and the two countries continued to co-operate in the field of trade and transport. Mr Omanga said Kenya had since 1966 received aid from Japan worth shs 10 billion in terms of loans and technical assistance. He called on Japan to import more products from Kenya in order to remove the imbalance of trade existing between the two countries. The Japanese Ambassador said the Japan Chamber of Commerce (JETRO) had been set up in Kenya in order to enhance commerce between the two countries and was also involved in promoting Kenyan products in Japan. He added that his country had also started importing Papyrus grown around Lake Naivasha from Kenya for the manufacture of Japanese mats. [By Emily Onyango] [Text] [Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 16 Jul 87 p 3] /13046

CSO: 3400/0258

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

STUDENTS TO USSR--Maseru, 11 Aug (LENA/PANA)--Forty-seven Basotho students will leave Maseru early next month to further their studies in different fields in the Soviet Union this year. According to the administrative secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Maseru, Mr Oleg Khodyrev, the period of study ranges from four to six years. Khodyrev said the students will include 17 adopted for further studies at the Soviet Union last year but could not go due to some technical problems. The students will study in different fields ranging from arts to technical subjects. At present there are more than 300 Basotho students studying at the Soviet colleges and universities. [Text] [Dakar PANA in English 1656 GMT 11 Aug 87 MB] /12624

CSO: 3400/277

GOVERNMENT TO REDEEM SAVINGS BONDS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 13 Jul 87 pp 1, 10

[Article by Philip N. Wesseh]

[Text]

**The Government of Liberia will carry out financial settlement for Savings Bond holders who are no longer in active employment as a matter of special treatment and in recognition of their services to the nation, Finance Minister John Bestman has said.**

However, he said this is in no way intended to imply that the "legitimate claims of other bond holders will be overlooked as Government proceeds with the systematic redemption of those bonds", noting that the Savings Bond certificate is "not a dead letter".

Minister Bestman said Government was aware that some national savings bond certificates matured on June 30, 1987. However, he said due to the change in Government's fiscal year, as announced earlier this month, appropriate budgetary provisions would be made in the fiscal 1988 budget beginning January 1988.

These were contained in a special address on the Liberian economy read last Friday by Minister Bestman at the Finance Ministry in Monrovia.

The Government's assurance comes in the wake of concern by some Savings Bond holders over the payment of their money. The Savings Bond was launched following the 1980 coup as one of the many moves by the military government to sustain the nation's economy.

Finance Minister Bestman pointed out that the result of the National Savings Bond scheme was again another evidence by which the working Liberian man and woman demonstrated their genuine support of government policies and shouldered the economic burden.

**PENSION BENEFITS**

Touching on pension benefits, Minister Bestman revealed that payment of pension benefits would also be made current as government strives to make salaries current.

"In carrying out this prompt payment for services rendered to Government, we want to assure our retired men and women that their interests will not be forgotten; their labour has not been in vain", he said.

Meanwhile, in continuation of the effort to strengthen business incentive and promote accelerated recovery of the Liberian economy, Minister Bestman said government has also decided to take action on another major area of unpaid domestic obligations, namely, the payments of arrears to vendors.

He emphasized that this was intended to meet the

"overdue financial obligations" to supplies of goods and services to the government, thereby assisting them to continue and expand their contributions towards the growth of production and employment in the economy.

Accordingly, he said stringent efforts, including detailed scrutiny and auditing of documentary evidence in each case, will be exerted to weed out cases of unscrupulous suppliers scheming to rip off the government and tax payers.

"A register of duly verified and eligible vendors and creditors of the government will be prepared as a basis for the phased out eliminations of the arrears to vendors", he noted.

He added that under the arrangement, all proven cases of vendor arrears would be capitalized

by means of issuance of nontransferable and nonredicountable bonds with a maturity of six years.

Minister Bestman explained that within the limits of authorized overall budgetary allotments, each vendor/creditor would be given the option of encashing the bonds during the first year but at no more than 50 per cent of face value. He said for those who opt to hold on to their bond papers, the cash value would be increased beyond 50 per cent by 10 per cent a year, up to 100 per cent at the end of the six years.

Meanwhile, Minister Bestman has said that in the light of the budgetary constraints, it is hoped that vendors will choose to give the government a breathing space by deferring the encashment of their bonds.

/13046

CSO: 3400/0206

MOZAMBIQUE

FRANCE, UK TO INTENSIFY MILITARY TRAINING, ASSISTANCE

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 14 Jul 87 p 5

[Article by vL: "French Military Assistance for Mozambique?-- Machungo Takes Up Talks in Paris/Britain Intensifies Training Efforts"]

[Text] Frankfurt, 13 July--The Maputo daily NOTICIAS reported that the People's Republic of Mozambique is now also seeking military assistance from France against Mozambique's national resistance movement Renamo and the threat it poses for Mozambique's Marxist government. During the past months, the government has strengthened its military ties with its former colonel overlord Portugal, with Britain, and the Commonwealth nations. Wooing Paris is obviously just one in a series of cautious attempts to loosen the Soviet Union's grip on Mozambique. Approximately 800 Soviet military advisors are stationed in Mozambique and most of the army's weapons are of Soviet origin; however, up to now, Maputo has denied Moscow a naval base. Offers of "assistance" by Iran and Libya were also ignored.

While in Paris, Prime Minister Machungo discussed with French Foreign Minister Raimond the possibility of military cooperation. Quoting a government spokesman, NOTICIAS wrote that Machungo suggested that France send a military unit to the southeastern African country. So far, only "preliminary contacts" have been made. During the talks, however, Raimond seemed open to the idea of sending a French military mission to evaluate future possibilities. Thus, France might send experts to the south of Africa to inspect how well trained and equipped the army is.

As a result of the civil war between Renamo and the ruling Marxist-Leninist Frelimo party, approximately 1.5 million people or 11 percent of the country's entire population have left the country. Over 3 million people are directly affected by the armed conflict. Statistics show that every four minutes a child dies because of the war. Maputo and other port cities are cut

off from the rest of the country. It has become almost impossible to transport food by land. Hunger and malnutrition are becoming more and more widespread. It is often near impossible to distinguish the rebels from the soldiers on their forages for food into surrounding villages because at night they exchange their uniforms for a disguise.

President Chissano, successor to Samora Machel who lost his life in a plane crash late last year, hopes to recapture lost territory by better training and strengthening the army. Just a few weeks ago, he restructured the military leadership. Lieutenant General Ama Thai was appointed new chief of staff and nine out of ten military commanders were replaced by officers who had successfully fought the Renamo. Also, during the past few months, the army has been able to score a few victories against the rebels.

#### Observers at the Commonwealth Summit

Now it is France that is being asked for military assistance by Maputo; 2 months ago it was Great Britain. At a visit in London, Chissano talked to Prime Minister Thatcher and Secretary of Defense Stanley. Afterwards, he announced that Britain was ready to help Mozambique militarily--not by sending weapons, but rather by extending logistic assistance and providing intensified military training. last April the first of a 3-month long training course for 120 officers from Mozambique began in a military school in neighboring Zimbabwe. The course is supervised by instructors from Britain and Zimbabwe. According to an agreement, the number of trainees is to double from 180 to 360 each year.

Three years ago, Britain personnel started to train soldiers from Mozambique in eastern Zimbabwe. Two officers at a time are sent to attend the military academy in Sandhurst. Both under an agreement between the Mozambique state conglomerate Emocha and the British diversification merger Lonrho and with London's tacit approval, former British soldiers are apparently training a special Mozambique commando to protect the railroad between Malawi and the port of Nacala. Several private armies participate in the protection of the economic interests of this long, stretched-out country by the Indian Ocean. The British weekly *THE OBSERVER* reported that last year the British Ministry of Defense also authorized a shipment of guns worth 1.6 million pounds to Mozambique.

During his London visit, Chissano confirmed that Mozambique had asked to participate as an observer at the next Commonwealth summit, which is to take place in Vancouver next October. This would constitute a break with tradition because until now

Commonwealth summits were open to members only. At the summit, whether it concerns troops of the Commonwealth, the United Nations, a pan-African army for the organization for African unity, or a regional army of front-line states in Mozambique--all can count on sincere and well-meaning suggestions and considerations.

In addition to Great Britain, other members of this league of nations, such as Zimbabwe, Tanzania, India, and Nigeria, have either proposed military assistance or have considered it. Last September, at the summit of nonaligned nations in Harare, rumors started to fly about Indian troops supposedly commissioned to keep the Renamo from the Beira Corridor, a rail and highway link between landlocked Zimbabwe and Mozambique's port of Beira. Later, there was talk about plans to detach Indian Mig Fighter jets to patrol the corridor. In March, Indian ships were reported to cruise off the coast of Mozambique to undermine possible efforts by South African ships or submarines to supply the rebels.

Lagos is also pondering a plea from Chissano made last December to help with troops and weapons. "Military circles" in Lagos indicate that up to 5,000 Nigerian soldiers could be sent to Mozambique. Nigeria bases its decision on a report by former head of state General Obasanjo after he had returned from a visit to Mozambique. Nigeria's Foreign Minister Akinyemi is said to favor a strong involvement that includes the sending of troops. Head of state General Babangida, however, is reportedly more cautious.

About 10,000 to 12,000 soldiers from Zimbabwe are stationed in neighboring Mozambique to protect the Beira Corridor. Prime Minister Mugabe has declared his country's readiness to increase their number substantially. Mugabe was a close friend of Machel and he bases his promise on the help Mozambique had extended to his resistance movement when it struggled for the independence of the colony of Rhodesia--today's Zimbabwe.

13196/12223  
CSO: 3420/33

SITUATION OF THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES FLOODING TETE DISTRICTS CITED

24,000 in Moatize Alone

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Aug 87 p 3

[Text] Located between two major economic development enclaves (the coal in Moatize and the energy in Cahora Bassa), Tete Province is probably the one struggling most with problems of those displaced by war in the country. At present, it is difficult to ascertain exactly the number of persons requiring food, because of the population's constant movement, due to the armed bandits' destabilization activity.

Every day people arrive from the districts stricken by war. Still others come from Malawi and Zambia from which they have been repatriated. This repatriation process is being monitored closely by officials from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

In the lodging camps, those displaced by war use anything for makeshift shelter; even the cars idle at the Moatize railroad station are used for new dwellings, until the time arrives for them to return to their homes.

And while they are waiting, life never ceases. The schools still exist, as if nothing had happened; and the children continue to frolic and play soccer. The food is also still sought, to feed old and young stomachs.

In Moatize district alone, it is estimated that there are over 24,000 persons displaced from their environments. Some of these persons are lodged in two camps created near the district headquarters, less than 20 kilometers from the city of Tete.

With the arrival of some of the 250,000 Mozambicans who were refugees in Malawi and Zambia, Tete Province is currently organizing (for the present, in Estima and Benga) to arrange places where the repatriates will go.

Also in Moatize, it is difficult to reckon the amount of food required for this entire year, because the list of needs must include the population residing close to the sites where the displaced persons' camps have been set up.

As soon as the food distribution is announced, the people gather to receive their share, whether displaced or not. And the question is repeated every month: "Will there be enough food for everyone?"

Life for those displaced by war in Tete Province is by no means easy. One need only read the following lines and look at the photographs illustrating them. It is a fact: the life of the displaced person is not easy....

#### No Cholera in Moatize

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Aug 87 p 3

[Text] At the beginning of this year, the outbreak of cholera which struck some neighboring countries prompted our country's health authorities to express an interest in sending a medical team to vaccinate the Mozambican refugees in those countries.

According to the administrator of Moatize, Nicolau Fernandes Zalimpa, this plan anticipated the movement of the cholera virus to Mozambique, through those displaced by war who were refugees in those neighboring countries, such as Zambia and Malawi.

Also with a view toward preventing cases of cholera, the district government of Moatize considered it important to hasten the program to supply water to the population; because the chances of propagation would be considerably reduced in this way.

#### Water Supply Problems

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Aug 87 p 3

[Text] Lack of water is another tragedy afflicting the over 10,000 persons displaced by war who are lodged in Moatize, despite the efforts initiated by the district authorities, who have the support of some international organizations.

As a medical agent who works at the No 1 Displaced Persons Center remarked, water is an essential element for curbing disease, and without it, "we are subject to outbreaks of diseases."

At present, OXFAM has been supplying water to certain regions near the city of Tete. Moatize has received water from that organization's tank trucks.

Also to reduce the shortage of that liquid in rural centers, such as Estima, for example, the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters financed a program for research and a hydrographic survey in that region.

In particular, there is under way the installation of three tanks at the No 1 Camp in Moatize, which will supply water to 7,000 persons lodged there. Currently, the work and installation of faucets on fountains are being completed.

There are no major concerns for the population settled near the Zambeze River, and all that remains to be done is to check the use of water by children; because it should be boiled, according to a medical technician.

#### Repatriates From Zambia, Malawi

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Aug 87 p 3

[Text] The localities of Benga and Estima, in Tete Province, are currently preparing to receive some of the 250,000 Mozambican refugees in Zambia and Malawi, whose repatriation program is being monitored by officials of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, from that province.

The repatriation of Mozambican citizens from neighboring countries is taking place almost daily, inasmuch as the two lodging camps created in the district of Moatize, a few kilometers from the city of Tete, have received an average of 100 persons every day.

This migratory movement has been caused by the destabilizing activity of the armed bandits, something that has promoted the exodus from the rural areas. In Tete Province, many of those displaced by war are natives of the northern and interior districts of the province, the ones hardest hit by the war.

Information disclosed by the provincial director of the Natural Disasters Department, Rocha Nuvunga, indicates that the locality of Benga, in the district of Moatize, is currently preparing to receive at least 3,000 repatriates arriving from Malawi and Zambia.

For this purpose, efforts are being directed toward ensuring food for the repatriates; and, as we were informed, the estimated requirements have been difficult to calculate, since the arrivals of the repatriates have been occurring daily.

Despite all the difficulties regarding the estimate of amounts of food required, it is known that the repatriates will be able to produce in Benga and Estima; because conditions are being created to develop agriculture.

In Estima, a research brigade is currently making a survey of the water resources in that part of the country; and, according to the director of the Natural Disasters Department, to date there has been no concrete information on the subject.

In spite of everything, that locality will receive production facilities to reinforce the agricultural activity of those displaced by war coming from neighboring countries and bordering provinces.

According to Rocha Nuvunga, the bulk of the repatriates will be lodged in Estima, precisely, owing to the conditions existing to develop agriculture; even though the region's hydrographic potential is not yet known.

Moreover, another criterion used to select Estima as one of the main centers to lodge displaced persons was the fact that this locality has extensive space for housing construction.

The most recent information revealed from Estima reported that 11 water holes have been dug, in five of which salinity was discovered.

In addition, the agencies in the locality of Estima are developing an extensive program to distribute land to the local peasants and those displaced by war who are arriving in that locality daily.

At present, there are over 6,000 persons displaced by war in Estima, nearly 5,000 of whom have come from Maravia, another region with security problems.

Also with regard to land distribution, a source from the Estima government said that the plots distributed to the peasants are 25 by 30 meters in size, and have been turned over to each family.

Furthermore, the development of agriculture in Estima, a region located in the center of the province, will receive a new impetus with the arrival, within a short time, of production implements to aid the repatriates.

Until the war situation becomes stable in the districts of which the repatriates are natives, a social agency will be created to operate temporarily, prominent in which is the health center, which will receive material support from international humanitarian organizations.

#### Life Returns to Benga Again

The locality of Benga, in Moatize district, is gradually returning to life, after the armed bandits, some time ago, forced the population of that locality to take refuge in the district headquarters and other safer places.

Since the end of last month, the Benga population has been returning to its dwellings and, as the director of the Natural Disasters Department, Rocha Nuvunga, claimed: "Benga has security problems as much as the city of Maputo might, for example."

Rocha Nuvunga made this comment in connection with reports claiming that the locality of Benga had serious security problems, with the result that those displaced by war lodged in Moatize refuse to be transferred to Benga.

Because of the limited space dictated by Benga's territory, only 3,000 repatriates will converge in that location, where it is expected that minimal conditions will be created to enable the repatriates to become settled.

Coordinated efforts are being expended for that purpose, including the health agencies and certain international organizations, which have made a survey in that location of the food and health requirements of the future lodging camp.

Inasmuch as Benga is located next to the Zambeze River, some aid is being conveyed to it in the form of production facilities which will be sent to the locality of Benga at an appropriate time.

The water shortage problems are not being felt with any major effects in Benga, as the director of the Natural Disasters Department, Rocha Nuvunga, remarked, adding that what is inconvenient in that locality is "the small space that this territory possesses."

Meanwhile, hauling the belongings with which they managed to flee, the residents of Benga are returning to the local headquarters, situated a few kilometers from the district headquarters of Moatize, a region rich in coal.

#### UEM Students Conducted a Survey

The group of students from Eduardo Mondlane University [UEM] assigned to work in Tete Province, in the context of the July activities, have nearly completed their work, and must submit the final report to the provincial government.

They conducted the survey of health and food requirements of those displaced by war and the population residing in the areas stricken by the destabilizing activity of the armed bandits.

The health survey was given great emphasis by the UEM students, particularly those from the Medical School, who went to some districts, such as Angonia and Songo, which have been seriously hurt by the armed bandits.

The students' report is expected to include data relating to the weather situation and other meteorological factors, so as to make the document fruitful and devoted to the planning of new positions to be adopted in connection with the aid given to the population stricken by the war.

#### Sanitation Improvement Described

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Aug 87 p 3

[Text] There is currently underway in the Tete district of Moatize a project to improve the sanitary conditions of the 10,000 persons displaced by war registered to date at the two lodging camps created near the district headquarters, a few kilometers from the city of Tete.

In a first phase, the project is aimed at expanding the construction of 60 toilets, in the two camps in which over 10,000 persons, most of whom have come from Malawi and Zambia, are currently being housed.

The toilet construction, work on which has already begun, is being financed by Reed Bardra, a Belgian organization to aid children in difficult situations, which also has a representative in Harare.

The cement for building the toilets is being shipped from the capital of Zimbabwe, while the other materials used in the construction process are ones that can be found locally.

Each toilet will have the average capacity to be used by 25 persons, as was noted by the representative of the Belgian organization in Tete that is coordinating all the work associated with the toilet construction.

Virtually all the personnel participating in the work have the status of persons displaced by war, and the work has been more or less voluntary; because payment for the labor is made only in a few instances.

Much of the sanitary structure in the Nos 1 and 2 camps is supported by international organizations, particularly with regard to medicines for ensuring the operation of the health centers.

In Moatize, the two camps for displaced persons have health centers operating with the assistance of medical personnel from the "Doctors Without Frontiers" organization; also receiving additional backing in the form of medicines and sanitation equipment.

As has been learned, the "Doctors Without Frontiers" organization is virtually established in the district of Moatize, also rendering its aid to the District Health Center, set up in the Moatize headquarters itself.

Typified by problems of a material and equipment nature for outfitting the triage [selection] rooms, the health centers at the displaced persons' camps in Moatize operate in field tents, to which some of the district's residents also come.

Nevertheless, an additional effort is being made to build two health centers at the aforementioned camps. At least in the No 1 camp, the work has already started, and the financing for its construction is also being provided by Reed Bardra, of Belgium.

The present health center set up in that camp for those displaced by war treats an average of 60 persons per day, as Pedro Amoda, the remedial medical agent serving in that health unit, disclosed.

Since most of the displaced persons live out in the open, according to Pedro Amoda the most common illnesses are contagious and pulmonary; a fact which is aggravated by the type of tobacco consumed in the rural areas.

In addition to these diseases, diarrheas and bilharziasis have concerned the district health authorities particularly; they have appealed on several occasions to the population concerned to be doubly careful about the use of water.

Malaria, another disease that has started afflicting Tete, has now been partially controlled, and the outbreak that occurred some time ago has declined in intensity, according to Pedro Amoda, of the health center for those displaced by war in Moatize.

## Malnutrition Affects Children

According to Pedro Amoda, the children living in the lodging camps in Moatize are suffering seriously from the effects of malnutrition; he added that this worries the health authorities, because a large portion of the population living in the centers consists of children.

At present, the staple food consists of corn meal, and there are no great variations in terms of a food diet; something which, Pedro Amoda claims, has contributed to the state of malnutrition experienced by the children in Moatize.

Exacerbating the situation is the fact that most of those displaced by war who are currently settled in Moatize have come from other parts of the country, where the eating habits are totally different from those in Tete.

In addition to malnutrition, there are still problems involving a lack of medicines, because most of the prescriptions are sent with medicines from the district health station, from which some of the medical personnel working at the No 1 center have come.

The medical personnel affiliated with the "Doctors Without Frontiers" humanitarian organization consist of three persons, one of whom is a physician.

Another concern expressed by the Moatize health authorities is related to prenatal clinic visits.

At present, one specific day per week is set to be devoted to that type of consultation.

As for the triage rooms arranged in the health center at the No 1 lodging camp, Pedro Amoda said that the two in existence to treat adults have thus far succeeded in dealing with the patients.

There is also another triage room, used for children's consultations and other pediatric diagnoses. As was indicated, all these triage rooms operate in a tent, until the center's own infrastructure has been completed.

As part of the toilet construction project, the health authorities at the lodging camp for displaced persons are currently directing a session on health education, at least once a week.

All the activity is aimed primarily at leading the people living in that camp to the proper use of the toilets under construction. In addition, as Pedro Amoda remarked, "These sessions could later eliminate the danger of certain diseases, because the people will be better prepared."

## Children Study the 'ABC's' of the New Life

At the two camps to lodge those displaced by war established in Moatize district, all the children of school age attend classes, given by teachers assigned by the Provincial Directorate of Education.

A program of courses based on the National Education System is virtually being provided. From the first to the fifth grade, the students receive instruction seated on tires or out in the open, on sites previously selected, adjoining the railroad.

At the No 2 camp, Ingrand Alberto, first secretary of Chiuta, said that all the children registered and belonging to his district are currently attending school.

Much of the population arriving from Chiuta, settled in Moatizo since February of this year, consists of children up to age 15, as we were told by the Chiuta secretary.

According to the first secretary of Chiuta, at the present time people are still arriving at the camp for the displaced from the district of Chiuta, located slightly north of the city of Tete.

2909  
CSO: 3442/253

HUNDREDS RETURN TO MUTARARA AFTER MILITARY OFFENSIVE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] Hundreds of individuals are currently returning to the district of Mutarara in Tete following the joint military offensive waged by the Armed Forces of Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

The district authorities recently installed in the district seat have now begun making a survey of the losses caused by the armed bandits and are drafting a package to meet the immediate needs of returnees.

The governor of the province of Tete, Cadmiel Muthemba, recently visited the district seat, where he noted the urgent needs--deliveries of food support and reestablishment of an operational health network.

Cadmiel Muthemba, who was accompanied by members of the provincial government and representatives of the Emergency Program, also talked about the need for the people to become involved as rapidly as possible in productive activity.

At a meeting with the returnees, the governor of Tete recommended that the district authorities speed up the process of reestablishing the infrastructures destroyed by the armed bandits.

The people promised to repair the landing strip for light planes and the access roads to the district seat, the tasks assigned priority in the reestablishment of supply lines for the people.

Meanwhile, the work of repairing the aerodrome is already being supported by a Ministry of Construction and Water brigade, which has now begun the preliminary work of leveling the ground.

According to reports from Mutarara, "Some working tools which will provide an incentive for agricultural production have now arrived in the district. Thus some peasants have been provided with hoes, machetes, axes and scythes."

According to our correspondent, a first lot of clothing aid arrived in Mutarara with the first column. It included a large quantity of blankets. The goods brought in on the trucks also included household utensils and considerable quantities of foodstuffs.

During the vist Governor Cadmiel Muthemba paid to Mutarara, it was established that "the administrative cadres in Mutarara" should take up their posts again in the district seat in order to be able to supervise the resettlement of this district.

Moreover, it was learned that an International Red Cross Committee delegation paid a visit to Mutarara, during which support in food and medicines was promised.

5157  
CSO: 3442/244

MOZAMBIQUE

FOOD RUNNING OUT IN CAIA DISTRICT

MB111851 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 11 Aug 87

[Text] Food supplies are running out in the Caia district in central province of Sofala, and around 5,000 people are surviving on wild fruits. Warehouses in Caia town contain just 20 sacks of maize, 17 sacks of rice and 10 sacks of (?peas). These stocks are reserved for (?women), for children, and sick people.

Caia is located in the south banks of the Zambezi River, and was freed from South Africa's MNR bandits earlier this year. It is sheltering a large number of displaced people from the countryside. The Caia district administrator, (Francisco Semali), has travelled to Beira to inform the Sofala provincial authorities about the gravity of the situation. The provincial branch of the disaster's control office has promised that it will soon be sending more supplies there.

Meanwhile, others in [name indistinct] town are forgoing their food so as to ensure that their children have something to eat. Much of the housing in Caia was destroyed during the MNR occupation of the town and many of the new arrivals are sleeping under the trees. There is also a shortage of clothes and children roam the town completely naked, while many [words indistinct].

/12624  
CSO: 3400/243

REPORTER TOURS MOAMBA DISTRICT, STUDIES ECONOMIC SITUATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29, 30 Jun, 1, 2, 3 Jul 87

[Article by Antonio Sitoé: "Moamba: Between the Drought and the War"]

[29 Jun 87 p 3]

Part I: "From Fertility to Micaias and Cattle"

[Text] As the train--like a gigantic serpent--drew ever nearer Moamba station en route from the city of Maputo, the barren landscape became ever more desolate. On the plain that surrounds the district capital--an area of more than 600 hectares where luscious green cornstalks that represented hope for thousands of mouths were growing only 3 months before--an unhappy spectacle opens up before our eyes: a scorched, dusty land where emaciated cattle nibble at the remnants of the withered corn. This panorama--which is characteristic of most of the district--is the result of years of cyclical drought that have gradually transformed the fertile Moamba District into a land of micaias and stunted cattle.

Situated a little more than 40 kilometers by rail from the city of Maputo, Moamba District is one of the potentially richest districts of Maputo Province. With normal rainfall its fertile soil produces corn, sweet potatoes, and every kind of vegetables, notably tomatoes, onions, cabbage, and kale.

Its livestock industry--and cattle-raising in particular--is highly developed and currently represents 10 percent of the nation's livestock. In addition to cattle, the raising of goats and sheep is also traditional in the district.

However, the tragic drought that has prostrated the region in recent years, impacting all spheres of activity, has transformed most of the district into a virtual desert in which even large trees have difficulty surviving.

Although the drought that is devastating Moamba has impacted all sectors of the economy, it is agriculture and stock raising that have suffered most from this natural disaster.

Agriculture is confined almost entirely to the low-lying areas and to areas served by irrigation systems, inasmuch as dry farming is totally doomed to failure so long as current climatic conditions persist.

On the plain surrounding the district capital alone, more than 600 hectares of corn were completely decimated by the drought. "Only 3 months ago this was truly a green carpet," says Enoque Nhacale, director of the Moamba II Project, who accompanied the NOTICIAS reporter. "But then, when the corn began to flower, it all suddenly dried up as if it had been sprayed with some poisonous substance."

Indeed, all that remains of the cornfield that at one time stretched over this plain is a withered canebrake on which a few cattle are grazing listlessly.

In Mahobane, a village 10 kilometers from the district capital, the situation is no less tragic. Situated in a mountainous area (as is most of the district, incidentally), on a small mesa-like plateau (hence the name "Chimesano," as it is commonly called), Mahobane faithfully reflects the tragedy of the situation caused by the drought and by the war.

The first request made by the 52-year-old farmer Elmon Ubisse, a native resident of the area, was for the government to make a machine available for reopening a small lake that had been obstructed by construction work on a bridge.

"With the restoration of this lake," Elmon Ubisse added, "we would conserve water--drinking water, at least--and thereby make it unnecessary to travel enormous distances to obtain it."

Jonasse Mabasso, 59, showed us some withered, rachitic ears of corn obtained in the current harvest season and deplored the terrible drought afflicting Moamba District.

"We have worked ourselves to the bone and used up our seed, all for nothing," he added, pointing to the broad valley that surrounds Mahobane and in which the residents have their farm plots.

#### Drastic Reduction in Total Livestock

The livestock sector, to be sure, has been similarly affected by the prolonged drought. According to Boaventura Zandamela, district director of agriculture, the herds have been drastically reduced--especially cattle--as a result of the gradual destruction of pasture and the drying up of watering places.

The indiscriminate slaughter of livestock by the stock raisers themselves--in order to exchange them for other food products (basically corn and flour)--and the theft of livestock by armed bandits have further depleted the animal population.

Also in Mahobane--which has one of the few reservoirs still in operation--our reporter could see the remains of one head of cattle that had died from drinking too much water after having experienced many hours of thirst.

The Mbacho River (one of the tributaries of the Incomati)--on which the village of Mahobane is situated--is completely dry, and the riverbed is full of cracks.

The local population has dug wells in the riverbed, from which they extract a muddy liquid that is unfit for human consumption.

The flow of the Incomati River itself has been reduced in some places to only a few trickles.

On the way back from Mahobane the wheels of the Land Rover skid over the layer of red dust that constitutes the trail, raising dust clouds which turn the air even more somber than the lives of the more than 78,000 residents who are scattered over the 49,938 square kilometers of this district but who--despite the difficult years of drought and war--have not given up their hope for a happy tomorrow.

[30 Jun 87 p 3]

#### Part II: "Exodus Causes Economic and Social Disruption"

The greater part of the territory of Moamba District is impacted by the war that is being waged by the armed bandits in the pay of the South African regime. It goes without saying that this situation automatically creates another (and economically disastrous) situation: namely, the exodus of the rural population to the principal urban centers where security conditions are better. This led to a tremendous decline in agricultural production, given the fact that not everyone is able to farm at their new place of residence, because of the shortage of land. In the district capital another specific problem has arisen, the consequences of which are unforeseeable in the event of epidemics.

Moamba District is situated in a region that borders the Republic of South Africa on the west for a distance of approximately 100 kilometers. Reading from north to south, Moamba borders the districts of Magude, Manhica, Marracuene, Matola, and Namaacha.

In addition to its agricultural importance, Moamba is a major railroad junction for the rail lines to and from South Africa and Magude. Highway traffic to the eastern part of the country must also pass through here.

Because of its strategic location, Moamba has been a preferred target of the armed bandits who have been trying in various ways to isolate it and at the same time have been destroying communal villages, health centers, and other economic and social infrastructures and attacking the local populations, thereby preventing them from producing normally.

As an immediate consequence of this destabilization, most rural residents have been displaced from their zones of origin to the principal urban centers--Moamba, Sabie, and Ressano Garcia--where in addition to the social difficulties they face are prevented (or hindered) from producing normally, because of the shortage of land.

On the outskirts of the district capital our reporter met Salomon Cossa, a white-haired, white-bearded, deeply sun-tanned 60 year-old. He stood in front

of his new residence, which consists of five or six sheets of corrugated iron topped by a crude rustic grass roof. A tractor is parked atop a mound in front of the improvised house.

He said he had lived in Malengane, in the communal village of "Vigilancia," where he had his own farm plot, livestock, and residence: in short, his worldly goods.

"One day," he said, "the armed bandits showed up and burned down my house, stole my cattle, and stole my farm produce. This tractor and a few other little things are all I was able to bring here," the old farmer lamented, amid tears of anger.

Today, he has been given a little piece of land that does not even suffice to sustain his own family.

#### Another "City" Is Born in Moamba

Moamba was a town virtually without suburbs, except for a few scattered dwellings most of which belonged to administrative officials. Whoever visits the town today, however, will certainly be surprised at the many structures of all types and models that are found in the area.

These structures are small dwellings made of sheets of corrugated iron, grass, bricks, cardboard cartons, and even canvas. All have one characteristic in common: improvisation.

Worst of all, according to Ismael Baptista, first secretary and administrator of Moamba District, the "construction" of these dwellings was not in compliance with any urban plan, nor have any sanitation measures been taken.

In fact, it is not unusual to see--attached to a dwelling or only a few meters distant--a latrine mixed in with a corral of goats or cattle; a chicken coop; or a pigsty.

"This circumstance," the administrator emphasized, "could have unforeseeable consequences in the event of epidemics, for the residents have not complied with any sanitation standards in the construction of their dwellings."

Meanwhile, the task of explaining to the new residents the necessity of organizing these neighborhoods in accordance with city planning standards was begun recently by means of mass meetings at locations designated by Administrator Ismael Baptista himself.

It should be noted that not even the site where the annual Moamba fairs used to be held has escaped this population explosion, for the fair stalls have also been occupied.

#### In Search of Security

It is not just the principal urban centers, however, that are the target of the "invasion" by the populations coming from the areas impacted by the enemy

action. Wherever the Armed Forces of Mozambique are stationed, the population has frequently taken up residence, even when the site in question does not offer conditions that are propitious for the practice of agriculture.

In Mohabane, for example, a small village is arising despite the aridity of the soil, which is formed mostly of enormous smooth rocks.

Paradoxically--according to Enoque Nhacale, director of the Moamba II Project--whereas throughout human history a population would remain in a given area or move to another according to the fertility or infertility of the soil, in the case of the population of Moamba District this decision is being made strictly for considerations of security.

Johanine Nhambe, a man of uncertain age, declared that although he was a native of the area, the war had created an unbearable situation, because not only have the armed bandits prevented normal agricultural production but are stealing the cattle and farm produce and burning dwellings and tractors.

"If we had enough weapons, we would even be able to pursue the bandits when they invade our corrals or farm plots, inasmuch as the military personnel stationed here are not always available for the purpose," another of our interlocutors, Elman Ubisse, added. He also took the occasion to ask that more weapons be provided for self-defense.

[1 Jul 87 p 3]

### Part III: "The Giant Is Slowly Reviving"

[Text] Two projects that are important from the agricultural standpoint are currently being implemented in Moamba District: the Corumana Dam, whose reservoir will be able to irrigate hundreds of hectares, and Moamba II, a project financed by the EEC, which provides assistance to the agricultural development of the region by consolidating the family, private, and cooperative sectors throughout an area of more than 10,000 hectares, and also by rehabilitating the irrigation and training systems as an agricultural extension service. These actions are intended to revive this economic giant called Moamba, which has lain dormant as a result of the drought, the war, and the floods that devastated the district in 1984.

With respect to agriculture, Moamba District presents a contrast. In the upland areas agriculture is virtually nonexistent and the landscape barren because of the drought, but the areas that are formed principally from the valleys of the Incomati and Sabie rivers are relatively verdant and constitute a hopeful aspect of the situation.

It is this aspect that represents the effort being made by the government to turn to irrigation systems as the only alternative to reliance on the minimal rainfall that for years has been recorded in Moamba District.

It is against this background that the Corumana Dam construction project was conceived, whose reservoir will store enormous quantities of water that will make it possible to irrigate hundreds of hectares of farmland.

With respect to fish culture, various kinds of fish will grow and multiply there and in the near future will solve the problem of the fish shortage with which the district is struggling.

The Moamba II project--the first stage of which is already being implemented--is designed to consolidate the family, private, and cooperative sectors on the three principal fronts involved: Moamba, Sabie, and Malengane.

In the family and cooperative sectors, approximately 5,000 families will be consolidated in an area of approximately 10,000 hectares, with more than 2,000 hectares being reserved to the private sector.

The project also provides for rehabilitation of the irrigation system and the training activities, under the rubric of the agricultural extension service.

The NOTICIAS reporter had an opportunity to visit some of these areas where project activities are taking place and verified that something is in fact being done to rehabilitate agricultural production, despite the fact that the action of the armed bandits makes it impossible for this work to be carried out on certain fronts.

#### Collective Irrigation: First Experiment

Because the family sector is the mainstay of agricultural production, it is the sector that the Moamba II Project has made the primary focus of its attention and in which the experimental formation of farmers' associations is yielding its first fruits, according to Project Director Enoque Nhancale.

"This experiment," he emphasized, "consists basically of grouping families together in a given area of land; each member is assigned 1 hectare, and the system of collective irrigation is used. This system is a novelty in this region, and it is hoped that the results will be positive, in view of the fact that in other regions irrigated agriculture has been difficult for many families to manage," the agricultural engineer emphasized.

In the cooperative sector the results have not yet been so evident, because as a result of many factors--the drought and the war, primarily--the sector was in a disorganized state. For example: of the 16 agricultural cooperatives officially in existence, only six are operational.

The "Avante" Agricultural Cooperative is an example of those units that are still operational. According to Paulo Antonio, manager of the cooperative, this season the cooperative is growing tomatoes, butter beans, garlic, onions, and sweet potatoes in an area of approximately 5 hectares.

The shortage of sweet potato and tomato seed, and the late arrival of the new motor pump (the one the cooperative had was damaged by tropical storm "Domoina"), were the principal obstacles in the current growing season.

The shortage of tractors for the field work is another difficulty that has arisen. The work was accomplished on a few hectares, but this was thanks to a

yoke of oxen made available by a member of the cooperative. Indeed, the tractor shortage is general in all sectors; and according to Boaventura Zandamela, district director of agriculture, not even the district itself has the capability to resolve this situation.

#### Integrated Project

Despite its primarily agricultural characteristics, Moamba II is an integrated project: that is to say, it is also part of the overall development of the region proper.

It is in this connection that the project is participating in the construction of an airstrip which will initially be 1,000 meters in length--a dimension that will permit the landing of light aircraft. According to Enoque Nhancale, the airstrip will in the future be extended another 500 meters, which will be sufficient to accommodate larger aircraft and cargo planes in particular.

"It is a project that furthers the development of the entire region," our source emphasized, "inasmuch as Moamba--because of its economic importance--already deserves an air link with the nation's capital."

He expressed regret, however, at the slowness of the project due precisely to the unstable nature of the soil--a fact that makes the work more difficult.

Another project--one that when completed will be able to solve the agricultural problems caused by the lack of rainfall--is the Greater Moamba Dam, to be constructed on the Incomati River.

According to Ismael Baptista, first secretary and administrator of Moamba District, his aim is to speed up the rehabilitation of agriculture and stock raising --the principal activities of the district.

"If it were not for the war," he said, "within a short time the drought would cease to be a major problem in Moamba District, because the valleys of the Incomati, Sabie, and [name illegible] rivers have sufficient land for consolidating the farmers. There are hundreds--if not thousands--of hectares of arable land that cannot be utilized because of the destabilizing actions of the armed bandits."

[2 Jul 87 p 3]

#### Part IV: "The PRE Came at the Right Time"

[Text] Economic and organizational measures are gradually being instituted at the Moamba Agricultural Enterprise, with a view to making the enterprise profitable. The first step taken was the redimensioning of this agricultural unit in accordance with its present capability in terms of human and material resources. Having inherited an economically disastrous set of circumstances--a debt of more than 1 million contos, a stock of machinery that has been virtually reduced to zero, and enormous areas of underutilized arable land--the enterprise is now fighting to survive. "Some of the measures adopted," says Julio Douglas Barros, director of the enterprise, "are quite aggressive and

not to the liking of the workers, but are necessary. The Economic Reconstruction Program [PRE] has come here to facilitate the work."

Extending throughout almost the entire district--including Moamba, the district capital; Sabie; and Malengane--and with thousands of workers scattered throughout the respective production blocks, the Moamba Agricultural Enterprise was maintaining a virtual "monopoly" over agricultural production in the district.

According to director Douglas, the principal factor that made it difficult to manage the enterprise efficiently was the latter's very size. As a consequence, the first measure to be taken was to redimension the enterprise in accordance with its real human and material capabilities.

In Block 2, west of Moamba, and Block 1, to the east, considerable portions of the land have been granted to private farmers. The experiment involving associations of farm families is being carried out in Block 1.

These grants of land are always made under the terms of a contract between the enterprise and the interested parties, and their duration depends on many factors. "These lands will be returned, however," Douglas explained, "whenever the enterprise has the capability to exploit them."

Where the labor force was concerned, however, the redimensioning process created some incidental problems, inasmuch as more than half of the workers available at that time were white-collar employees. The director of the enterprise said that as a result, some of these employees were obliged to move to the country.

"This was one of the measures that displeased some workers," he added, "many of whom even left the enterprise. The important thing, however, is the fact that there are now more personnel on the farms than in the offices."

At harvest time, or at other times when more people are needed, the "campaign" system is used, whereby the office workers become involved.

#### Making the Enterprise Profitable

As we have said, the enterprise is burdened by a debt of more than 1 million contos owed to the Bank. One of the priority tasks was therefore to rescue it from the red ink by achieving a stable level of profitability, obviously entailing a reduction in force.

The equipping of Block 2 with a system of electric pumps for irrigation by the sprinkling method, which will make it possible to save approximately 200 liters of fuel per hour that the motor pumps used to expend for the same purpose.

Having solved the irrigation problem (the system was installed by a team from the Maragra Sugar Enterprise), Block 2 launched its participation in the current agricultural campaign by preparing and planting 9 hectares to sweet potatoes and various kinds of vegetables such as onions, tomatoes, garlic, and others.

"This is one of the blocks that has the best land," the director said, "and because of its geographic location it has been easy to recruit manpower. Where security is concerned, however, this block does not have one of the best records, inasmuch as it has already suffered two incursions by the armed bandits."

With respect to future prospects, Julio Douglas said that measures are being taken to achieve total utilization of all the land in the block. One of the most noteworthy of these actions is the restoration of the dam and the corresponding pumping station, which despite the fact that it was built in 1982 has never worked. This will make it possible to irrigate more than 100 hectares and also to engage in fish culture. It will also benefit many farmers of the family sector who are located on the adjacent plots.

"It is our intention," Douglas continued, "at least in this block, to introduce high-yield crops such as bananas and other fruits, as a means of obtaining a greater cash flow and thereby increasing the profitability of the enterprise. We are also going to introduce chemiculture, utilizing for the purpose our own surplus agricultural production."

In Block 1 the irrigation problem has likewise almost been solved, inasmuch as two of the four existing dams are already in full operation. Sweet potatoes, onions, garlic, and tomatoes are currently being grown in this block.

The officinal drug sector--when properly exploited--can be an additional source of money, of which this production unit has such a great need because it has installations that are designed to serve the entire district. Because of various factors, however--and spare parts in particular--these installations are not being utilized fully, and some of them have already been turned over to the Moamba II Project.

#### Stock of Machinery Insufficient

Another of the consequences resulting from the poor management of the Moamba Agricultural Enterprise was the total deterioration of its stock of machinery, which was thereby reduced virtually to zero. This factor has of course had the effect of drastically limiting the enterprise's ability to plow and harrow, inasmuch as the four existing tractors--which were recently restored--could not be relied on to operate efficiently.

This is the principal reason--according to the director of the enterprise--for the relatively small expanse of land prepared for the current agricultural campaign.

"On top of the poor management of the stock of machinery," the director added, "the agricultural machinery problem acts as a 'cancer,' for it impacts not

only the enterprise but also the entire district. You need only realize that no machinery has been replaced since 1977."

[3 Jul 87 p 3]

#### Part V: "Everyone Wants To Produce"

[Text] "I obtained a little plot of land of approximately half a hectare, where I grow tomatoes, onions, and garlic for my own consumption. I hope to obtain more land, in order to increase production." These words--spoken by a childhood friend who currently works in Moamba District--accurately reflect the "agricultural production fever" that has gripped the local residents, be they merchants, government employees, or workers of enterprises and regardless of whether they have ever experienced farm life. With the state enterprise temporarily granting some parcels of land and the Moamba II project providing technical and material support, Moamba District is able to face the future with optimism.

On Saturday afternoons and Sundays, hordes of people--eager to wrest from the generous soil something with which to mitigate the hunger that the circumstances imposed on us persist in perpetuating--swarm over the farm plots that are situated in the block of the Moamba State Enterprise. They are the new government employee-farmers and workers from other sectors of the economy, who because of their professional duties avail themselves of their weekly day off to till the soil.

Some are experienced professional farmers who because of the war situation had to give up their farms. Others are citizens who have previously engaged in other activities--basically in commerce--and are trying their hand at agriculture.

Still others belong to the group of government employees and workers of enterprises who have no great aspirations other than personal consumption. Parcels of land were of course made available to all of these people, consistent with their respective economic capabilities.

Adamo Ismail, long-time merchant of Moamba District, is an example of this new "generation" of farmers.

He began his new activities in the current agricultural campaign by growing corn, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, onions, and other products, in an area of more than 20 hectares. With 25 workers available, he must nonetheless contend with the lack of a tractor for tilling the soil and a motor pump for irrigation.

"Under these conditions," he exclaims, "preparation of the soil for sowing and the attendant irrigation have proved too burdensome for me, because I am paying about 3 contos per hour to rent a tractor and am paying 30 contos per month to the state enterprise for the irrigation."

What our interviewee most regretted, however, is his inability to work more in accordance with his own wishes, for he has the capability to farm more land.

However, either the state enterprise says it cannot grant more land, or other private landholders who have plenty of land do not want to relinquish any of it, even though they do not have the capability to utilize it.

#### Guaranteed Supply

As we have already noted, Moamba II is an integrated project that is designed essentially to contribute to the rehabilitation of the agriculture of the Moamba region by consolidating irrigation systems and stocking factors of production such as fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides.

During the current campaign, the actions taken under the project have been felt particularly in the supply of seeds--notably sweet potato seed--although the supply has been insufficient because seed has rotted for lack of storage capacity.

The project is also participating in the restoration of the existing dams and attendant pumping stations in the blocks of the Moamba Agricultural Enterprise.

Enoque Nhancale, director of the Moamba II Project, disclosed that with respect to agricultural experimentation the project is still in its early stages, inasmuch as it is still in the process of trying to obtain land suitable for the purpose.

With respect to reforestation and the planting of fruit trees, however, a tract of land has already been created where--under the guidance of a middle-level technical expert--various plants and trees are being tested with a view to soil conservation, human nutrition, and livestock feed.

With respect to stock raising, the project has made equally well-publicized efforts to create the conditions for the breeding and reproduction of livestock in general and cattle in particular. One of the areas of experimentation with respect to flora involves the growing of a shrub--"leucatnnea" [as published]--that is highly resistant to drought.

There is also a project for the reconversion of some abandoned installations into a holding facility for cattle. These projects--which are still waiting for funding--involve the restoration of reservoirs and stock ponds, where the cattle acquired by GAPECOM can regain its weight before being resold. This holding facility will have a capacity of 500 head of cattle and will have at its disposal an area of 100 hectares for the production of hay.

#### And Life Goes On

Moamba is a city on the move. The drought that for years has afflicted the district--and the undeclared war being waged by the armed bandits in the pay of the South African regime--have never caused the enthusiasm of its population to flag.

Its streets are every day carrying an extraordinary traffic consisting of diverse types of vehicles ranging from Land Rovers and heavy trucks of the

Moamba II Project to the gigantic dump trucks of COBOCO, in a frenzied race against the clock.

Its residents--mostly young people--stroll through the streets, while the women--dressed in bright colors--seek out the turncocks to get water.

On the road that leads to the river, gigantic earthmovers are preparing the new access road to the bridge, which tropical storm "Demoina" destroyed 3 years ago and whose restoration is well under way.

Despite the economic and social confusion caused by the afflux of people to the countryside, the effects of the famine have been minimized by the quantities of food products made available by the Provincial Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters and distributed equitably to the victims of the war and the drought.

With respect to public health, the district health director, Vasco Daniel Estafeira, deplored the problems involved in providing improved health coverage for the district--as a result of the action of the armed bandits and the insufficiency of food products--which make it difficult to provide invalids with a diversified diet, for only minimal medical care can be guaranteed in the district capital and its environs.

And the train that every other day or so pours out innumerable passengers coming from both directions--Maputo and Ressano Garcia--gives Moamba the picturesque look of a frontier zone. These are persons of diverse social circumstances who come to Moamba for various reasons but primarily to be with family members, to conduct business, to find work, or for the opportunity to stock up on meat and vegetables; but they impart to Moamba a distinctive atmosphere wherein the only evidence of war is the constant passage of military vehicles, and the only evidence of drought is the burning sun that even in winter sears and scorches everything.

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CSO: 3442/225

MOZAMBIQUE

CHRISTIAN COUNCIL RECEIVES FAMINE AID

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] The sum of \$4 million (approximately 16 million meticals) was recently made available in Geneva to our country by donors through the Mozambique Christian Council [CCM]. The donation will be used to purchase food, clothing, and agricultural equipment to assist the victims of the natural disasters and armed banditry in various regions of Mozambique. Our reporter learned this yesterday from Joao David Muthombene, head of the CCM delegation that took part some days ago in a meeting--held in Switzerland--of religious organizations from various countries of the American, European, and African continents.

According to statements made to NOTICIAS by Joao Muthombene, the recent meeting in Geneva was sponsored by the World Council of Churches, as a sequel to the visits and investigations that some religious organizations from various American, European, and African countries have been making in our country with respect to those populations that continue to suffer the effects of natural disasters and the terrorist activity of armed bandits.

Participating in this meeting were religious organizations from Great Britain, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, the United States of America, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, The Netherlands, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, and Tanzania. At the conclusion of the meeting--which lasted approximately 1 week--all of the CCM's donors promised to send \$4 million before the end of this year, the money to be used for the purchase of food, clothing, and agricultural equipment--such as motor pumps, hoes, machetes, and moldboard plows--for subsequent distribution gratis to the victims of the famine and the armed bandits.

Information obtained by our reporter indicates that of the total of \$4 million made available to our country, \$150,000 is already in the hands of the Mozambique Christian Council.

According to Joao David Muthombene, the \$150,000 will be used for the purchase of foodstuffs and clothing to assist the populations that are in difficult circumstances in various regions of Niassa Province.

A CCM delegation is scheduled to leave next Thursday for Niassa Province, where it will assess--in cooperation with the local government entities--the immediate requirements of the residents of that region.

Joao Muthombene said, however, that the support of the Mozambique Christian Council will not be restricted to providing foodstuffs but will also include sending agricultural equipment to assist the farmers living in remote areas of Niassa Province.

"This is because the Mozambique Christian Council is better suited to reconstruction work than emergency assistance," Joao David Muthombene said. "However," he added, "because of the difficult situation through which the country is passing as a consequence of the drought that has lasted for more than 5 years, our organization has basically been carrying out emergency aid projects."

Our reporter learned that the Mozambique Christian Council is currently making plans to set up chapters in certain provinces of the northern part of the country: specifically, in Nampula, Zambezia, Niassa, and Tete.

The Mozambique Christian Council had previously provided material support to the populations of the provinces of Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, and Sofala. But when the conditions are created for them to open chapters in the northern part of the country, the Mozambique Christian Council will begin to operate there as well.

"In its efforts to make aid to the northern provinces possible," Joao Muthombene explained. "the Mozambique Christian Council has the cooperation of the religious organizations of Tanzania, Zambia, and Malawi in connection with the shipment of supplies."

With respect to small-scale projects, work is well under way on the construction of two elementary schools and two clinics in the provinces of Gaza and Inhambane.

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CSO: 3442/225

URBAN TRANSPORT SYSTEM FACES DIFFICULTIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jul 87 p 2

[Unattributed report: "TPU: A Giant in Trouble"]

[Text] When the Urban Public Transport [TPU] state enterprise was created in October 1977 as a product of the merger of two urban transportation enterprises that were operating in the city of Maputo, the outlook was for improved service for passengers originating in the neighborhoods of Greater Maputo and environs. On the eve of the 10th anniversary of the creation of this enterprise, few changes of significance can be cited other than the fact that the 60 routes constituting the system operated by the Mozambique Transportation Company and the Municipal Transit Services were ultimately reduced to fewer than half (29), and also the fact that the current fleet--which consists of 243 buses--has only 80 in operating condition.

In an exclusive interview granted to our newspaper, TPU Assistant Director Jaime Muchanga discusses the different stages through which the company has passed, as well as the current outlook.

Although he did not cite any profit-and loss statistics, Jaime Muchanga declared that his enterprise is operating at a loss. He added that this situation is general throughout the transportation sector, which the state is therefore obliged to subsidize.

Jaime Muchanga believes that although almost all the transportation companies have low operating costs, they also have heavy commitments to fulfill that range from meeting the payroll to rebuilding the rolling stock, which process among other things involves the acquisition of accessories, tires, and fuel.

The TPU assistant director acknowledges that although the principal mission of his enterprise is to transport a larger number of passengers, it is not yet capable of doing so adequately, due primarily to the limited number of buses that are in operating condition.

During its approximately 10 years of existence, one of the enterprise's major successes was probably the unification of the approximately 1,800 workers employed at the time of the merger into a virtually permanent organization of drivers, conductors, and other workers, with a view to achieving improved operation and maintenance of the units.

In the meantime--according to Jaime Muchanga--a program for the internal reorganization of the enterprise is being carried out, to give the TPU the capability to fulfill its functions. Although it is not yet known when the reorganization will be completed, the agenda includes repairing the buses that are currently immobilized and assigning them to the various routes.

The TPU fleet nominally consists of 243 buses, but the real figure is 170. In other words, 73 of the buses can be written off, because--according to Jaime Muchanga--a survey of their mechanical condition led to the conclusion that their repair would be virtually impossible.

Of the 170 that are available, only 80 are in operating condition, and 45 are withdrawn each day from this pool to serve the various routes. This leaves a total of 90 buses that must be repaired--a detail which despite its inclusion on the TPU's agenda is subject to other considerations that outweigh the wishes of the enterprise.

We have learned from the TPU management that if the enterprise is to perform its functions fully and serve all of the bus routes, it needs to have 160 buses in operating condition.

Another bitter experience that has disrupted the TPU's plans is the problem posed by the continuing flight of workers to other sectors of the economy or to neighboring territories, while some workers are even going into business for themselves--albeit illegally--as taxi drivers.

Each bus carries an average of 2,500 passengers per day: in other words, all the units that are currently operational move a total of 90,000 persons. The average distance covered per bus per day on scheduled runs is 210 kilometers.

Jaime Muchanga says, however, that increasing the number of buses in service can also mean an increase in passengers carried and revenue obtained--and in operating costs as well.

In a forthcoming issue we shall discuss the current projects as well as the causes of the immobilization of much of the TPU fleet.

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CSO: 3442/225

LABOR, VEHICLE SHORTAGES HAMPER INHAMBANE COTTON HARVEST

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jul 87 p 3

[Article by Bento Niquice]

[Text] About 700 tons of cotton are in danger of being lost in the province of Inhambane because of the manpower and transportation shortages from which the Inhassune-Ramalhusca Farm Production Unit is suffering, according to our correspondent, who quoted a knowledgeable source.

That farm unit is still faced with the problem of an automotive fleet which is inadequate for the task of transporting the cotton to the ginning mill.

Another problem is the shortage of sacking. The enterprise recently received about 8,000 sacks, but the majority of them were deemed unusable.

As a result, large quantities of cotton accumulated in improvised outdoor storage areas and are in danger of becoming infested with rats.

According to Castigo Afonso, director of the Inhassune-Ramalhusca Farm Production Unit, "There was little popular participation, but after incentives were introduced in June, the situation improved considerably, to the point that 300 to 500 individuals are now participating each week.

"Shortly after the introduction of these incentives, which in addition to money include clothing, rice, sugar, cornmeal and soap, we saw a need to alert the bodies sponsoring us so that they would be aware of the manpower shortage which still existed," this official explained.

Late Warning

When our reporters spoke with the provincial director of agriculture in Inhambane, Sebastiao Dengo, he said he had not been informed of the situation with regard to cotton production at this farm unit.

"Only now have we been warned about the seriousness of this problem, since after the incentives were introduced, the leadership of the farm unit assured us that the problem had practically been dealt with," the provincial director of agriculture in Inhambane explained.

He added that this information was only received very recently, when the provincial committee secretaries paid a visit to that production unit.

Sebastiao Dengo emphasized that as a result of this problem, a commission has already been appointed to work on a definitive decision regarding the shortage of manpower at Inhassune-Ramalhusca, beginning this very week.

From what our reporters learned, a labor force of 3,000 persons would be needed to eliminate the present problem.

#### Effects of the Loss

"The effects the loss of this cotton will have cannot be foreseen, but the impact will be felt on the national economy and that of this province, in particular," the NOTICIAS correspondent reports. And he went on to say:

"The first result which we can see is the loss of the sizable monetary sums the state has invested in that undertaking, which has African Development Bank (ADB) financing."

On the other hand, the delay in harvesting has caused a lag in the preparations for the next farm season, on which work should begin later this month, the ADB technicians in Inhassune said.

"We accept the fact that the harvesting which should have ended in June may extend until the 30th of this month. What will happen is that the next farm season will be partially compromised," John Moore, one of the technicians questioned, said with regret.

Another phenomenon has to do with the paralyzation of the ginning mills in the country due to the lack of raw material.

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CSO: 3442/244

FARM TECHNOLOGY COURSES TO BE OFFERED IN PAMBARRA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] The Regional Rural Development Center located in the communal settlement of Pambarra, in Vilanculo, plans to provide courses for 300 peasants in basic farm technology before the end of this year. This training was launched last April with the first intensive monthly courses in which basic knowledge about the production of various crops, information about soil quality, seed conservation, the use of pesticides and basic aspects of breeding small animal species are passed on to the participants, our reporters learned from the official in charge of the integrated development project for the northern part of the province of Inhambane, Domenico Luizzi.

The peasants benefiting from these courses sponsored by the regional center are selected from the district of Vilanculo, and following their training, their task is to support other peasants in their home areas through the introduction of new farm techniques, with a view to improving production on the family farms.

The center has an area of 12 hectares used for experimentation in the techniques to be introduced into the family sector. There the students in the courses familiarize themselves with improved farm techniques. Another aspect of their training at the center is the raising of small animal species, making use of locally available resources.

The Regional Rural Development Center in Pambarra has been in operation since May of last year. It is a part of the integrated development project for the northern part of the province of Inhambane, which was launched in February of 1985.

The center has also trained 32 advisers to support the peasants in the rural extension sector in the district of Vilanculo. They are peasants with a minimal level of schooling who, after training, take responsibility for the distribution of seeds, working tools and consumer goods. In short, this is basic agricultural training, and the students are also trained in the use of sprayers and pesticides.

The advisers hold regular monthly meetings at which questions arising in connection with their activity are discussed and they receive new instructions

for their work. The farm adviser, as he is known, serves as a link in the chain which connects the center, the District Farm Office and the people.

The training of advisers was extended at the beginning of this year to other districts, specifically Mabote, Funhalouro, Inhassoro and Govuro.

Production resources and tools were distributed to the peasants in the district of Vilanculo to support farm production by the family sector. The distribution was carried out by the farm advisers in their areas of activity with a view to the production of nonirrigated crops, as well as truck gardening.

With this activity, the project is designed to relaunch farm production in this region, where much of the land is poor. This fact, taken together with the cyclical drought which has plagued the zone for several years, makes use of fertilizers necessary to improve soil productivity.

The goal to be achieved by this project in the farm sector is the establishment of conditions so that the peasants can produce and reach self-sufficiency in the food they need to survive, instead of depending on foreign aid.

#### Support for Fishing Sector

It is in the same spirit that the project has provided substantial support to the fishing sector, mainly in the district of Vilanculo. This support has benefited seven zones located along the maritime coast of this district. It has included distribution of fishing equipment, including lines, hooks, sails, steel cables and boats. Vilanculo now has two small motor vessels purchased for the sector, while four more will be rehabilitated in Maputo for the same purpose.

This support for the fishing sector in Inhassoro has been extensive in terms of fishing equipment, including in particular steel cables, and this has served as an incentive for catching fish. It is estimated that at these two fishing centers, the fish surplus will come to 100 tons a month, a large part of it being sent to the provinces of Maputo, Sofala and Gaza.

#### Small Industries

In the Vilanculo district seat, a center for small industrial activity is to be established, encouraged and supported within this project. Currently associations of tinsmiths, cobblers, photographers, carpenters and tanners exist. They receive aid in terms of working tools and raw materials.

Outstanding activity has been pursued by the tinsmiths' association in the production of various domestic utensils, which are being sold to the people at reasonable prices. The funds earned have in some cases been used to purchase materials for the photographers' work.

TEXLOM RECEIVES SPARE PARTS FROM BELGIUM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jul 87 p 2

[Unattributed report: "TEXLOM Plans To Restore 220 Looms "]

[Text] TEXLOM hopes to repair--by the end of this year--a total of 220 looms as part of the project for rehabilitation of the mill. Implementation of the project is receiving financing from the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation of France, our reporter learned yesterday from a source within the management of that textile unit.

Our source stated that this project had its beginning in February 1986 with the arrival of the technical experts of Schefer Engineelincs, a company that provides technical assistance to TEXLOM.

With the same objective of rehabilitating the weaving equipment of the mill, the Belgian Government yesterday delivered a variety of spare parts at a ceremony held at the mill installations in the city of Matola.

According to this source, the parts delivered yesterday are the result of a Belgian grant to TEXLOM of 10 million Belgian francs for the purchase of replacement parts to repair the looms that are out of order, which represent 50 percent of the total of 438 installed at the mill.

Although this donation does not cover the current requirements of the mill, our source said that it does supplement the parts already on hand.

Present at the ceremony were the secretary of state for light industry and the food industry, Francisco Caravela; the ambassador of the Kingdom of Belgium to our country, Michel Geuens; a representative of the BPD [People's Development Bank]; the TEXLOM management; and officials of the Textile Administrative Unit.

Speaking on the occasion, Michel Geuens said that delivery of this equipment means specifically that his country is making a modest contribution to the effort that Mozambique has undertaken to rebuild its economy.

"After today, when the fabrics produced by TEXLOM arrive," the Belgian ambassador declared, "I shall be able to say that Belgium played a small part in their manufacture. This will be a source of great pleasure to me, and to the people of Mozambique, who will be able to wear clothing made entirely of domestic materials."

Accompanied by TEXLOM manager Celia Lurens, the ambassador made an unhurried tour of the various sections of the mill, where he informed himself concerning the various stages of the textile manufacturing process. He also visited the parts warehouse and other sections that perform the other activities of this textile unit.

One question that the TEXLOM management raised with Ambassador Michel Geuens concerned the possibility that the Belgian Government might assist in arranging for mechanics to be trained in that European country to make precision adjustments to looms.

The TEXLOM mill currently has approximately 1,800 workers, and was built in 1973.

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CSO: 3442/225

BRIEFS

STATUS OF CORN PRODUCTION--By 11 August, the district of Manica had marketed about 650 tons of corn out of the 1,000 tons targeted for this year. This information was given to Manica Governor Rafael Maguni, who was recently on a working visit to the district. The district trade director in Manica, who disclosed the information, also said that the local Agrico had marketed over 450 kg of cotton, 4 tons of sunflower, and 2 tons of beans during the first half of this year. He said there were good prospects for reaching or even exceeding the targets established for the current agricultural marketing campaign. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 16 Aug 87 MB] /12624

HEALTH ACCORD SIGNED WITH PRC--In Maputo this afternoon, Mozambique and the PRC signed an accord for cooperation in the field of health. The accord calls for five PRC surgeons to come to Mozambique. The accord was signed by Dr Igrejas Campos, Mozambique's deputy minister of health, and the charge d'affaires of the PRC Embassy in Maputo. The accord stipulates that the surgeons will work at the Maputo central hospital, which is in need of surgeons at the moment. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 14 Aug 87 MB] /12624

CORRIDOR STORIES EXAGGERATED-- In Gaborone on Wednesday, Beira Corridor Group [BCG] Director Eddie Cross said that 80 percent of the armed bandit propaganda on the safety of the Biera corridor is an exaggeration. Speaking to journalists, Eddie Cross added that the armed bandit propaganda tends to appear as true because it has the Western mass media at its disposal. He said that the security situation is high favorable, if one recalls that except for an incident in which the armed bandits sabotaged a bridge in June, traffic on the Biera corridor has never been interrupted since the BCG began operating in January 1980. [as heard] Eddie Cross said that at present countries like Malawi, for instance, lost 14 percent of their revenue in transport costs. This figure could be reduced to 8 percent if their goods are channelled through the Beira corridor. the BCG is a Zimbabwe-based company which was established in 1985. It is designed to support national strategic projects linked to SADCC and to coordinate the development of existing transport routes and alternatives in its member countries. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 14 Aug 87 MB] /12624

NEW SOFALA PROVINCE DIRECTORS--At a ceremony held in the city of Beira on Tuesday with Governor of Sofala Francisco Masquil presiding, Cassimo Mohamed, Joao Inacio and Carlos Jorge Goncalves were installed in office as the provincial directors of health, planning and labor, respectively. Some members of the party and the government were present at the ceremony, which was held in the working office of the governor of Sofala. On that occasion, Francisco Masquil said in his address to the new provincial directors: "You will direct very important sectors in our province, and this comes at a time when the people are engaged in implementing the Economic Rehabilitation Program and the Emergency Program. Therefore, it is necessary always to organize and always to demand discipline, because this is the weapon of the future for accomplishing our tasks. Our enemies know of the determination of the Mozambican people to defend their fatherland, and they are seeking to create terror among us through the armed bandits," Masquil said. He then mentioned the recent massacre in Homoine as a flagrant example of the intentions of the enemy. The governor of Sofala went on to say that it is necessary to ensure the development of the people, because "Our hope lies in the people." He spoke of the importance of these sectors which now have new directors to the social and economic well-being of the people. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jul 87 p 3] 5157

CSO: 3442/244

NIGER

BRIEFS

JAPAN GRANTS LOAN--A financial agreement between Niger and Japan was signed today at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperaiton by Amadou Fiti Maiga, interim minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and His Excellency Katsuhiro Ichioka, Japanese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Niger. This agreement involves a loan of Y3.2 billion, about 6.4 billion CFA francs. This Japanese loan, together with a special IDA [International Development Agency] funding, will enable Niger to purchase road maintenance equipment. Furthermore, the Japanese Government plans on donating Y800 million, about 1.6 billion CFA francs, for financing the same project. [Excerpt] [Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 14 Aug 87] /12624

CSO: 3400/277

ELECTORAL COMMISSION ANNOUNCES NEW STRUCTURE

AB161552 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 16 Aug 87

[Text] The National Electoral Commission [NEC] today announced the structure that will guide its operations. Under it, there will be electoral commissioners at the federal level as well as state electoral commissioners. The state electoral commissioners will be appointed soon.

Also to be appointed are electoral officers in each local government area. They will coordinate activities of the commission in their areas. The chairman of the commission, Prof Eme Awa, announced this today while speaking on Behind the Headlines, a Radio Nigeria Lagos current affairs program.

He stated that each local government would be divided into constituencies and polling centers which would be manned by the commission's officials. Professor Awa noted that this structure was a contrast to the previous ones where those who worked for the commission were not employed by the electoral body. He was optimistic that with the appointment of the local commissioners, it would be easy to check irregularities at polling stations.

On the proposed two-party system, the NEC chairman said that opportunity should be given to the opposition to criticize those in power to ensure that they were actually doing what they were expected to do. The chairman, however, pointed out that the opposition should not abuse the privilege to engage in activities that were capable of destroying the political system. Professor Awa stressed the need to raise the level of the political education of the people to achieve free and fair elections. He said this was why the Federal Government was embarking on the mass mobilization program.

The National Electoral Commission was inaugurated last Monday in Lagos by the chief of General Staff, Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu.

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CSO: 3400/277

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT GIVES WARNING ON STRIKES

AB060933 Lagos NAN in English 0850 GMT 6 Aug 87

[By John Ndukauba]

[Text] Calabar, 5 Aug--The Federal Government has expressed dismay and irritation at the incessant strike threats from Labor unions of government institutions across the country, according to informed sources in Calabar.

The sources told NAN that the Federal Government views on the threats of strikes was conveyed to all military governors and was issued from the Office of Chief of General Staff (CGS).

According to the sources the CGS directed the governors to call the unions to order and warn them that the Federal Government would no longer tolerate irresponsible behaviour by public service employees.

The sources said the directives conveyed [word indistinct] 2nd from Lagos, stressed the need to remind the trade unions that the federal administration was military.

It warned that government would from now deal ruthlessly with labor leaders constituting themselves as agents of destabilization and disorder in the on-going structural adjustment program.

The federal directive recalled that the nation witnessed the same situation during the last civilian administration when workers were not paid salaries for many months.

It further warned that the administration's human right policy should not be regarded as weakening of its resolve to maintain peace and stability at all cost.

The federal directive comes in the wake of a strike last month by public service employees in Bendel and another planned tomorrow by about 25,000 workers in the Cross River public service.

The workers in the Cross River are demanding the payment of fringe benefits which were restored across the country last January and the promotion of workers who had stagnated on one post for more than two years.

Agreement had earlier been reached on the issuance of certificates to contributors to the state's five percent compulsory savings, decentralization of the payment of salary and the takeover of the salaries of staff of voluntary agency hospitals.

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CSO: 3400/277

SIERRA LEONE

BRIEFS

KARGBO ORDERED TO REPAY--Freetown, 18 Aug (AFP)--President Joseph Momoh of Sierra Leone Tuesday [18 August] ordered former Agriculture Minister Suffian Kargbo, who was forced to resign on July 9 after a sugar scandal, to repay to the national treasury over six million leones (272,000 dollars) within 14 days. President Momoh said the decision was based on his determination to establish the principle of accountability in public office. Speaking for the first time since a series of frauds and corrupt practices were unearthed some two weeks ago, he said he would not allow the nation's meagre resources to be frittered away by any individual, groups or institution "while the country is left in near penury at this time of economic hardship." President Momoh earlier ruled out any cabinet reshuffle until police investigations into the financial frauds are completed. Police sources said they were investigating allegations of fraud in the Economic Planning and Development Ministry and that [words indistinct] questioned junior Minister Shamsu Mustapha. Other ministries being investigated include Works and Health. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1432 GMT 18 Aug 87 AB] /12624

CSO: 3400/277

## CP MP ENCOURAGES USE OF URANIUM AS LEVER

MB121644 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1628 GMT 12 Aug 87

[Text] House of Assembly, 12 Aug (SAPA)--It was intolerable that South Africa should allow itself to be denigrated by the United States when that country was so dependent on the republic for strategic minerals, Mr Frank le Roux (CP Brakpan) said today. He said in committee stage debate on the mineral and energy vote that South Africa had "enough trumps in our hand to call the contract".

It was obvious, when one looked at the balance of power in the world, that mineral riches were the pivot of the struggle for takeover and control of the republic. South Africa was the world's third largest producer of uranium. Ninety-seven percent of its output was available for export.

The state was duty bound to stimulate and intensify research into atomic power, or it would be in the position of the farmer who made porridge of the mealies he should use for sowing in the next season.

Mr le Roux said that after a recent visit to Koeberg, he had a word of reassurance for those who still had fears about the safety of the atomic power station. It was a "monument of farsightedness and technological initiative" and safety, security and continual vigilance were the watchwords there. South Africa could be proud of the standard of service rendered by staff there, and of the safety standards.

He also said that unless new coal reserves were discovered, or coal mines greatly improved their recovery rate, South Africa's coal resources would have to be handled with the greatest circumspection.

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CSO: 3400/241

## SWAPO MEMBER ADDRESSES STELLENBOSCH MEETING

MB130446 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0022 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Text] Stellenbosch, 12 Aug (SAPA)--SWAPO member, advocate Anton Lubowski, saying he had a mandate to speak on behalf of the organization, tonight said SWAPO would immediately cease fire the moment South Africa set a date for the implementation of the United Nations Resolution 435.

Mr Lubowski -- a law graduate from the University of Stellenbosch, where he addressed 250 students tonight -- was the first SWAPO member ever to address students at an open campus meeting.

A similar meeting, which was also to have been addressed by a SWAPO member four years ago was banned by the rector, Professor Mike de Vries.

Mr Lubowski said the right of self-determination of the people of Namibia was held hostage by South Africa's insistence that the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola be linked to the implementation of Resolution 435.

"It has nothing to do with us. SWAPO is ready to participate in free and fair elections under UN control. We are ready to submit to the will of the people of Namibia," he said.

Referring to the latest constitution drawn up by the Namibian interim government, he said he was astonished that liberal newspapers and politicians supported "these Quislings" in their efforts to draw up a constitution without popular support.

"The newspapers and politicians will be proven dreadfully wrong, as was the case with Muzorewa in Zimbabwe," he said.

Earlier he told students: "you are selling your souls by participating in an unjust, illegal and full-scale war in my country."

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CSO: 3400/241

## SLABBERT REJECTS PRESIDENT'S ACCUSATIONS ABOUT DAKAR

MB132010 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1721 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Text] Cape Town, 13 Aug (SAPA)--It was ridiculous for the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, to use the continuing violence on all sides in South Africa as a reason for describing the Dakar conference as a failure, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said tonight.

Responding to Mr Botha's speech during the debate on his vote in the House of Assembly Dr Slabbert, the leader of the Dakar delegation, said it appeared from Mr Botha's comments on the conference that he knew far more about what went on there than those who attended it. Dr Slabbert said: "This is typical of the government's propaganda campaign where they present one-sided views without actually investigating them first hand."

"In the same way he presents the Dakar initiative as an attempt at negotiations, only to knock it down as a failure, when it was clearly stated, and repeatedly so, that the people who went to Dakar had no mandate to negotiate anything. It is therefore patently ridiculous to use the continuing violence on all sides as a reason for describing Dakar as a failure.

"No 'safari' or visits by any delegation by South Africa have the power to reduce the violence or stop the armed struggle. Only the Government of South Africa can do that and, whilst Mr Botha says his government is committed to negotiation, he neither creates conditions for negotiation nor tells us with whom he is prepared to negotiate. This is simply becoming an empty rhetorical gesture."

"As far as the delegates who went are concerned, they were given as full a briefing as possible in London before they went to Dakar. Any one of them was free to pull out or decline to go. I simply reject unequivocally the statement that some of them felt misled or sold out. If there are such people let them speak out for themselves and not hide behind the president."

Continuing, Dr Slabbert said as far as reporting to foreign governments, was concerned, he did this because they were interested. "If this government is interested I will do so for them as well." He said he had nothing to hide and had not reported to foreign governments out of any false sense of patriotism, "and I certainly would not do so either to this government."

Concerning IDASA [Institute for a democratic for alteration for South Africa], he said the government could disclose whatever details it had on the funding of the organization. We have no objection to this whatsoever. We have auditors who go into our books in which we detail where the money goes and for what purposes. If anything is done illegally, the government is a position to act at any time," he said.

Obviously, IDASA had to take the steps mentioned by the government seriously. "In terms of the stated goals of IDASA, we will have to see to what extent we can continue pursuing them and how it will affect our structure and organization, but we are deeply committed to promoting non-racial democracy and this is totally unchanged, despite the fact that the president tries to lead a rubbishing campaign against those who work for IDASA or become involved in its projects."

"It is sad that at this critical stage of our history the head of state has to spend so much time in such an undignified manner on a venture essentially aimed at promoting understanding, getting rid of stereotypes, and exploring the possibilities of negotiation in South Africa."

"Whatever the government says, Dakar certainly demonstrated that if the political will was there we could negotiate ourselves away from violence," Dr Van Zyl Slabbert said. He wondered whether there was any semblance of such a will on the part of President Botha.

/12624  
CSO: 3400/241

## COMMENTARY NOTES ANGOLAN 'ADVANCE' ON NAMIBIA PROPOSALS

MB130523 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The dispute over South West Africa, that has dragged on for more than 40 years, is once again coming to a head. There are two dimensions to the South West African question: an internal and an external dimension.

On the internal front, two parties are on center stage. The South African Government has a legitimate interest by virtue of the sacred trust toward the people of South West Africa and the development of the territory that was accepted by South Africa in 1920 in terms of the League of Nations mandate. The mandate is no longer in existence but South Africa continues her commitment to the sacred trust that was embodied in the mandate. The people of South West Africa have an inalienable right to participate in the fashioning of the future of their country. These two parties -- the Government of South Africa and the people of South West Africa -- have for some time now been addressing the key issue of establishing a constitutional base on which all South West Africans can choose their legitimate leaders to communicate their views to the South African Government and the outside world. Developments this week confirmed that on this key issue there is disagreement amongst the political parties within South West Africa and between some of them and the South African Government.

On the external front, in the meantime, there are indications of a possible easing of the logjam that has thus far held up an internationally acceptable settlement of the dispute over South West Africa. These indications come in new proposals in which the Angolan government accepts that the Angolan and South West African issues are intertwined and that their resolution must be sought in a joint approach by all interested parties.

Acknowledgement of the need for such a multilateral approach to these issues opens the door for negotiations on coupling the independence of South West Africa with a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola. The presence of an estimated 37,000 Cuban troops in Angola is the only major remaining obstacle to South West African independence. The Angolan Government, which, with

the support of other black states in southern Africa, has previously rejected the linking of these two questions, says that it is now prepared to expedite a phased withdrawal of Cuban troops on certain conditions, including concrete action by South Africa toward independence for South West Africa.

The fine print in the Angolan Government's proposals and in the conditions it sets have not been made public but acceptance by Angola of a multilateral, rather than a piecemeal, approach to the situation in southern Africa represents an advance in the search for an internationally acceptable formula for the independence of South West Africa.

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## COMMENTARY DEFINES ROLE OF EXTRAPARLIAMENTARY GROUPS

MB170542 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Aug 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] Extraparliamentary groups play a necessary and important role in a democratic society. While parliament, composed of the elected representatives of the people must at all times remain the sovereign power in the country, extraparliamentary groups that are representative of community interests have a function to promote social, economic, and even political objectives.

In the case of South Africa, the build-up in recent years of external pressures aimed, ultimately, at the overthrow of the status quo in this country has been accompanied by increasing involvement by foreign governments and institutions in the activities of extraparliamentary groups within South Africa. This has been done, *inter alia*, through funding of extraparliamentary groups, and enormous amounts are involved.

Against this background, a need has clearly emerged to define acceptable parameters within which there can be cooperation between extraparliamentary groups and foreign governments and organizations. In the house of assembly last week, the state president highlighted the main problem areas.

President Botha indicated that it was unacceptable for South Africans to meet with representatives of organizations such as the African National Congress-South African Communist Party alliance, while such organizations were still responsible for so much bloodshed within South Africa and were still committed to a revolutionary takeover of power.

He said the government viewed in a very serious light the interference of foreign governments and their embassy personnel in furtherance of extraparliamentary politics, and the undermining by them of the sovereignty of the republic.

Insofar as foreign funding of extraparliamentary groups in South Africa is concerned much of the funding is used for laudable purposes, such as feeding schemes. But there is a question mark over whether it is acceptable for funds originating in foreign countries to be used to promote political objectives within South Africa.

Two considerations are of paramount importance: Firstly, that South Africans must themselves find solutions to their problems, without outside interference; and, secondly, that in this process parliament is sovereign and it is the elected representatives of the people who must, ultimately, decide on any new constitutional dispensation. Where blacks are not represented in parliament, President Botha has reiterated his commitment to the establishment of a national council, through which the elected representatives of blacks will be active participants in the negotiations on the constitutional future of the country.

The negotiation process is open to all black representative organizations, including the African National Congress if it renounces violence and accepts democratic procedures. It is on this basis that extraparliamentary groups can make a fruitful contribution to the political debate on South Africa's future.

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## BUTHELEZI CRITICIZES POLITICAL TRADE UNIONISM

MB130509 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1908 GMT 13 Aug 87

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the chief minister's office, Ulundi]

[Text] [no dateline as received] Black South Africans would keep the mines open and continue to make sure that the country's mining industry ranked amongst the most productive in the world, the chief minister of Kwazulu and president of Inkatha, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said last night. (Thursday)

Speaking in Ulundi at the 75th anniversary dinner of the mining recruiting organization, TEBA [The Employment Bureau of Africa], Dr Buthelezi said that although the industry was presently undergoing "its own trials and tribulations" because of industrial relations, he did not fear for the future of the mining industry.

"The labor unrest today will reach its own lessons," he said.

"Those in labor movements who use trade unionism for political purposes will one of these days find that they have overstepped the mark and that true trade union leaders really deeply concerned with worker benefits and worker advancement will rise up to gather mass followings."

Dr Buthelezi said he had always been a champion of black trade union rights.

"Black workers have got the right to strike, they have got the right to form trade unions and they have got the right to bargain. It is because I believe in trade unionism that I am not lily-livered when it comes to facing the reality that we need the free enterprise system in this country.

"I believe that black workers are man enough to take the sting out of capitalism which any greedy entrepreneur would want to put in it.

"When your fields have weeds amongst the mealies, you do not burn down the mealies to get rid of the weeds. You get into the fields, roll up your sleeves and chop out the weeds."

Dr Buthelezi said a great many things were said on behalf of South Africa's "voiceless black workers."

"Celebrity leader after celebrity leader leaps up to strut up and down proclaiming to the world that the people want the cow slaughtered," he added.

"They want the crops burned. They want the warehouses to remain locked and they want the riches of the soil to remain in the dirt beyond the reach of man.

"They strut up and down and proclaim that black workers do not want foreign investment. They say they do not want the free enterprise system..."

Apartheid was the "most hideous system of oppression that was imaginable" and a scourge on the face of the earth which had made South Africa a "pariah" of the world.

However, "home-grown" wisdom knew that you did not slaughter the cow because it had ticks.

"I have never said that capitalism is shining with cleanliness, that it has an unblemished track record. Capitalism has shown hideous faces in South Africa."

Black South Africans did not have the vote and were oppressed under apartheid legislation but they "walked tall" in the knowledge that they were developing their bargaining power.

"Step by step we have penetrated the very center of South African political gravity."

Black South Africans voted with their feet when they told the world what they wanted.

"They vote with their feet when they crash apartheid barriers and if necessary go to live in squatter areas because there is no housing for them.

"It is the black foot which has defeated influx control regulations. It is black feet marching in and out of factories which has voted the Apprenticeship Act out of existence.

"It is the vote blacks register with their feet which declares their rejection of the disinvestment policy -- yet so many want the world to believe it is a policy which blacks support.

"Every day of the week hundreds of thousands of blacks vote with their feet to keep foreign companies operating in South Africa. Only the wilfully blind could believe anything else."

Dr Buthelezi said he was "forever grateful" for the wisdom of the black masses in this matter.

"I know that the free enterprise system is the most efficient system which mankind had ever devised to create the wealth so desperately needed in situations such as ours.

"I am aware that the free enterprise system can never survive unless it is underpinned by constitutionalized democracy in which there is total equality for all before the constitution and before the law."

## BRIEFS

RSA ACCUSED OF NEGATIVE PROPAGANDA--South Africa was today accused of trying to get Zambia to expel the African National Congress, ANC, by spreading propaganda aimed at convincing the government that the organization was meddling in its internal affairs. ANC Director of Information Comrade Thabo Mbeki said circulars directed to the Zambian Government and people, and condoning demonstrations, boycotts, and other protest, were not the work of ANC. Comrade Mbeki said during a press briefing at the mass media complex that the circulars, which have been distributed along the lines [words indistinct] within the past week, were part of the racist regime's efforts to destroy the relationship between Zambia and the ANC, as well as destabilize the region. He said the ANC was convinced that Pretoria was preparing for a major (?attack) directed against the ANC and the Zambian people. Comrade Mbeki said the regime was concerned that President Kaunda's election as chairman of the OAU was a demonstration of the confidence most African leaders have in him. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 12 Aug 87 MB] /12624

MALAN DEFENDS EXTRAPARLIAMENTARY GROUPS--The independent movement of Mr Wynand Malan and Dr Denies Worrall will negotiate about the future of the country both within and outside parliament. Mr Malan, who was speaking during the debate on the state president's budget vote, said that the government's present attitude towards extraparliamentary movement was driving a wedge between these movements and the parliament. He said that the government should rather differentiate between those who advocated violence and those striving for a peaceful solution. Mr Malan went on to say that there were many people who had no alternative than to act outside parliament as long as they did not advocate violence or undermine the authority of the state. He said that all schools of thought should be included in the political process, including those which endorsed the ANC's Freedom Charter. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Aug 87 MB] /12624

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TANZANIA

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH GUYANA--Dar es Salaam--Tanzania and Guyana have signed a bilateral cooperation agreement in the agricultural, technological, and economic sectors. Under the agreement, a cooperation commission will be set up to monitor progress in the sectors agreed upon. The agreement was signed in Dar es Salaam today by (Ndugu Amina Salum Ali), the minister of state in the Foreign Ministry, and Dr (Patrick Mackenzie), the Guyanese minister for Agriculture, following talks between a Guyanese delegation and Tanzanian Government officials. [Text] [Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 18 Aug 87 NB] /12624

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ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGE WITH USSR--Zimbabwe and the Soviet Union have signed a cultural and scientific exchange agreement. The minister of youth, sports, and culture, Comrade David Karimanzira, signed on behalf of Zimbabwe, while the Soviet charge d'affaires in Zimbabwe, Comrade (Radonio Egoroti) signed on behalf of his country. Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Karimanzira said the agreement will enable Zimbabwe to broaden its knowledge of social art. Comrade (Egoroti) said the agreement will further strengthen the cooperation and friendship which exist between the two countries. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 10 Aug 87 MB] /12624

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH GUYANA--Zambia and Guyana have signed a memorandum of understanding to pave way for increased economic cooperation. Signing for Zambia at a brief ceremony at the Kamuzu Hotel, Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Fitzpatrick Chuula, said although Zambia and Guyana shared excellent political relations, their economic cooperation was yet to be improved and with the signing of the agreement the two countries should now begin to work out definite projects of economic cooperation. Comrade Chuula described the agreement as a landmark in the cooperation between the two countries. Guyanese [word indistinct] Minister of Agriculture Comrade Patrick [name indistinct] who signed for his country, reiterated Comrade Chuula's words, saying that the two countries should seek out ways to improve cooperation in the economic [words indistinct]. The Guyanese [word indistinct], which held 2 days of talks with the Zambian counterparts, leaves the country today. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 12 Aug 87 MB] /12624

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ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS ENTER ZIMBABWE--A ZAPU-PF secretary for information and publicity, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, has said about 1,000 illegal aliens cross into Zimbabwe from neighboring countries every week. He told a rally at newly built (Machibichibi) primary school at Lydiate that the presence of illegal aliens should be reported to the authorities. Comrade Shamuyarira said most of them are seeking refuge in commercial and communal areas, where they are employed. He added that Zimbabwe's main enemy, South Africa, uses some of the aliens to destabilize the government. Comrade Shamuyarira called on the people to be vigilant and to tighten their security. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Aug 87 MB] /12624

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